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CHERNENKO REPLIES TO NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE FORUM

PM270845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "K.U. Chernenko's Reply to the Appeal by the International Conference on Nuclear-Free-Zones"]

[Text] The first international conference on nonuclear zones took place in April, 1984 in the city of Manchester, Britain. Taking part were more than 200 representatives of local government bodies from municipalities in Britain, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, the FRG, the United States, Japan and New Zealand. In the decisions adopted at that conference, its participants came out in favor of intensifying efforts in the struggle for world peace and against the threat of nuclear war breaking out. The conference voiced its support for an expansion of the movement supporting the creation of nonnuclear zones as an effective means of limiting the nuclear arms race and consolidating security.

Hetherington, the mayor of Manchester City, who was secretary of the conference, wrote a letter to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asking for the Soviet Union's views on these problems to be set out. Similar letters were sent to the leaders of all states possessing nuclear weapons or having them on their territory.

Here is the text of the reply by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko:

Esteemed Mr Secretary, the first international conference of municipal councils on nonnuclear zones and the documents that it adopted show the growth of concern among people throughout the entire world about the danger of nuclear war and awareness of the need for the most resolute and urgent measures to rid mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation. The fact that the municipal bodies of a whole number of countries are now engaged in this issue is notable and encouraging. The desire of ordinary people for peace and their desire to curb the race in the most dangerous armaments is making itself powerfully felt in spite of the policies of those governments which would like to make the citizens of their countries be reconciled to the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The policy of the Soviet Union is totally in accord with the noble striving of your movement. The USSR has unilaterally adopted the commitment not to make first use of nuclear weapons. Let me remind you that we shall not use nuclear weapons against those states who renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them in their territory.

It is not hard to imagine how the situation would ease and trust would be strengthened between states, if the USSR's example were followed by other countries possessing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has put forward a concrete program of measures to eliminate altogether the nuclear threat by means of a radical limitation on and reduction of nuclear weapons, right to their full liquidation.

The creation of nuclear-free zones is an important trend in the struggle to strengthen security. Such zones are not a utopia. Efforts in this direction have already yielded certain results. It is necessary to multiply these efforts in all ways, step by step freeing the face of the earth from the nuclear plague.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, is resolutely in favor of nonnuclear zones being created, particularly in northern Europe and in the Balkans.

The Soviet Union is also in favor of battlefield nuclear weapons being removed from the appropriate zone in central Europe, and in favor of freeing Europe from nuclear medium-range and tactical weapons.

In the struggle to curb the nuclear threat, every contribution is weighty and important. I should like to wish success to your movement which brings together the efforts being undertaken by municipal bodies in various countries.

[Signed] Respectfully yours, Konstantin Chernenko

USSR LONG-RANGE CRUISE TESTS 'SUCCESSFUL'

PM251625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

["At the USSR Ministry of Defense"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is not ceasing its attempts to break the prevailing correlation of forces and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries. For these purposes the United States is rapidly pursuing the creation of new forms and types of offensive armaments, including long-range air-, sea-, and ground-launched cruise missiles.

In an effort to prevent an arms race in a dangerous new direction, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States the negotiation of a ban on long-range cruise missiles. However, the U.S. Administration has not accepted this proposal. Nor has it heeded warnings that the Soviet Union will not leave unanswered [ne ostavit bez posledstviy] the appearance of cruise missiles of this type in the possession of the United States. The United States has undertaken the massive deployment of long-range cruise missiles and, moreover, has since December 1983 been siting such ground-launched missiles in certain countries of West Europe.

In the interests of ensuring its own security and the security of the other Warsaw Pact states, the appropriate measures have been adopted by the Soviet Union. The USSR is currently carrying out successful tests of long-range ground-launched cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union will do everything necessary to achieve the real limitation and reduction of armaments. However, if the U.S. Administration continues to work toward the achievement of military superiority, the Soviet Union will be forced in the future also to adopt countermeasures with a view to preventing the violation of the balance of forces between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

PRAVDA ON THREAT TO U.S. POSED BY SPACE ARMS

PM271051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[A. Timofeyev article: "Space: Washington's Obstruction"]

[Text] The well known Soviet Government statement to the U.S. Government which proposed talks on preventing the militarization of space, while imposing a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space-based strike weapons as from the start of the talks, generated a positive response and great hopes in the world. This is understandable. After all, on the one hand, space offers boundless opportunities for scientific and technical progress, and mankind is greatly interested in the speediest utilization of these opportunities.

However, it can also be transformed into the source of a serious threat to humanity's very existence unless weapons are banned from its expanses in good time and its utilization is subordinated to the goal that is common to all countries and peoples -- the goal of peaceful cooperation.

The Soviet initiative is aimed precisely at the attainment of this goal. Its essence is that it aims to ban and liquidate through joint efforts an entire category of weapons -- space-based strike means (all kinds of antisatellite systems, space-based ABM weapons, and orbiting means of delivering strikes from space against targets on earth, at sea, and in the atmosphere) -- and to prohibit forever the use of force in space, its use from space against earth, and from earth against targets in space. The Soviet Government statement noted that the practical meaning of this is that no weapons of any kind -- conventional, nuclear, laser, particle beam, or any other -- should be launched or deployed there, be it on manned or unmanned systems; space weapons, however based, should not be developed, tested, or deployed either as antisatellite means for use against targets on earth or in the atmosphere; such means already in existence should be destroyed.

Such a solution to the problem would place all states on an equal footing and would not harm the security of a single one of them. At the present stage this is fully feasible since space-based strike weapons have not progressed beyond the development stage, while the few that already exist would be subject to liquidation. Agreement on this issue would be subject to reliable monitoring, since it is impossible to keep the tests and deployment of such weapons secret.

It would appear that an initiative which is clear and imbued with concern for the fate of all humanity, should receive an equally honest and constructive response from the other side, especially in view of the fact that the U.S. Administration is constantly presenting itself verbally as a "champion of peace."

Nevertheless, Washington's response has once again been "no." This has not been done directly but, as has already become usual, by resorting to clumsy attempts to avoid examining the problem in essence and substituting other issues as the subject of the talks. People there have formally declared that they are "prepared" to meet, but simultaneously have hastened to give the impression that they are supposedly at a loss to understand what is being offered to them and have announced that, at potential Vienna talks, they intend to discuss primarily medium-range and strategic nuclear weapons. Even THE NEW YORK TIMES described this response as "a cynical trick designed to confuse the U.S. and world public."

Yes, there are no other words to describe it. It is well known that the nuclear arms talks were intentionally broken off by Washington, which is pursuing the deployment of its missiles on the Continent of Europe. The U.S. Administration is unwilling to do anything to open the way for the examination of these issues by way of talks. All it needs is a screen for the continued deployment of new missiles in Europe, especially on the eve of the presidential election. After all, was it not Reagan himself who reduced to nothing these efforts made by his own team by uttering his unprecedented statement on "outlawing" the USSR and that "the bombing begins in 5 minutes" -- a true expression of the thinking prevailing in the White House.

As regards measures to prevent the militarization of space, the U.S. Administration has not given the slightest thought to any serious talks. Washington is at best agreeable to discussing for a time -- and in the most general way, at that -- "certain aspects" of antisatellite means. But it is unwilling to accept such an important element of the Soviet proposal as the imposition of a reciprocal moratorium on the testing and deployment of space-based weapons from the outset of the talks.

So, what was Washington seeking when it offered a false "agreement" to the Soviet proposal? It is not difficult to guess. First, to demonstrate the administration's supposed "readiness" to talk on disarmament questions; second, to block the meeting by replacing the topic of the talks; third, if they had to sit around the table anyhow, to create a pretext for switching the dialogue into neutral gear by pushing to the forefront questions pertaining to nuclear arms regarding which the possibility for constructive talks has, however, been undermined by the United States. This would create an outward semblance of talks. In actual fact, it would not be difficult to break off these talks at an opportune moment by accusing the Soviet Union of "intransigence."

The U.S. press offers enough proof of the fact that Washington's hypocritical policy is the result of the negative attitude of "key officials" within the administration toward disarmament questions, and primarily toward any accord which could prevent the development of space-based ABM systems and would also prohibit the testing of the new ASAT antisatellite system, planned for the near future by the Pentagon.

The American leaders have manifestly been gripped by hopes of continuing the road toward military supremacy through space. The White House has refused to continue the Soviet-American talks on antisatellite systems. It has cranked up expenditure on the development of space weapons. Their growth considerably outstrips the rate of growth of appropriations on other items in the military budget. The United States is spurring on the development of the latest space strike weapons, including laser and pulse weapons. Tests of the ASAT antisatellite system were conducted in January, and preparations for their continuation are in progress. The President has signed Directive 119 on the deployment of new weapons in space. To prepare for "star wars" special space commands have been formed in the U.S. Air Force and Navy, and an Armed Forces Joint Space Command is being organized. A joint space center to control military operations in space is being installed. A military launch site [kosmodrom] for shuttle-type craft is under construction. The potential of the system for monitoring space is being expanded to provide American strike facilities to specific targets.

The U.S. defense secretary states that the administration has no intention of backtracking on the plans for the development and deployment of a large-scale antimissile defense system "with space-based elements" and to this end will not stop short of violating and renouncing existing Soviet-American agreements in this field. "I am simply overjoyed that we have embarked on this path," C. Weinberger said in an ABC TV interview, referring to the White House decision to spend approximately $26 billion on developments in the field of the militarization of space in the next 5 years. He makes no secret of the fact that Washington does not regard the 1972 ABM limitation treaty with the Soviet Union as an obstacle to the implementation of its plans. "I never was a supporter of that treaty," Weinberger stated.

The U.S. military programs in space are closely linked with the feverish buildup and improvement of strategic offensive weapons and the creation of such first-strike systems as the MX and Midgetman missiles, the Trident II submarine ballistic missles, and long-range cruise missiles with various basing modes and with the development of new types of mass destruction weapons.

These are all links in a single chain of preparations for Washington to achieve military domination over the world. The fact that this is precisely the case is again confirmed by the election platform of the ruling Republican Party in the United States, which is a program of chauvinism, militarism, and hegemonism.

North American reaction is assigning space the role of an "absolute position" in its lunatic plans. But will the United States gain from a space arms race? Unconditionally not. Nothing apart from more disappointments await American strategists along their chosen path. In their endeavor to pose a space threat to the Soviet Union they will be creating a threat of no less magnitude to the United States too. The history of Soviet-American relations should have taught Washington that all its attempts to achieve superiority have failed and that every militarist undertaking has resulted in a deduction from its own security. The only means to resolve security questions can and must be honest accords on an equal basis. The sooner this is realized in Washington, the better it will be not only for our two countries but for the whole of mankind.

The problem of averting the militarization of space brooks no delay. The logic of the development of space weapons is such that, having received an initial impetus, they would soon cover the entire spectrum of possible utilization. In addition to systems to destroy satellites and missiles, other "scenarios" for their application would emerge. The introduction of new generations of space strike systems would turn them into a dangerous offensive weapon constantly hanging over the planet and possessing the potential for instantaneous action.

In addition, the deployment of space strike weapons would accelerate and broaden the buildup, improvement, and diversification of those systems against which they are targeted, primarily offensive nuclear weapons.

It is precisely the destabilizing nature of space strike weapons and the consequences of their development and deployment that make the prevention of the militarization of space one of the most important problems requiring an immediate solution. The urgency of this matter is dictated by the fact that we are close to that dangerous point beyond which it will be difficult or even impossible to get such weapons under control and halt and reverse the race in these weapons.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON PACT EXERCISES

LD231202 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Prague August 23 TASS -- The United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states are the socialist community's reliable shield. The unity, combat power and cooperation of the fraternal armies are among the most important factors in the struggle against the danger of outbreak of a war conflagration, general of the Army Martin Dzur, national defense minister of Czechoslovakia, said in the newspaper RUDE PRAVO today.

The spirited cooperation of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states at present has assumed increasing significance as world tension and the threat of a thermonuclear conflict have grown and new American first-strike nuclear missiles are continuing to be deployed in the European Continent, which is an attempt by the United States and other NATO countries to gain military superiority over the USSR and its allies. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Czechoslovak national defense minister said, counter the militarists' actions with a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

Czechoslovakia fully supports the constructive peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, he stressed.

The socialist states' desire for peace does not mean, however, that they will passively watch the military preparations of the United States and its NATO partners. Joint exercises are a form of the fraternal armies' collective readiness to repulse an imperialist aggression. The aim of such exercises is not to demonstrate force but to help achieve a high degree of combat mastery and strengthen and brotherhood-in-arms. These goals will be served by the forthcoming joint exercises of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states codenamed "Shield-84", which will be held in Czechoslovak territory early next September.

FEDOROV REVIEWS PRAGUE IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD231653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Aug 84

[From the "Workers Movement" program presented by Bronislav Myakota]

[Text] Now let us go on to the theme of cooperation between the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. The conferences of the secretaries on international and ideological issues have become an important form of cooperation between the fraternal parties of our countries, and an important form of contacts between them. They have been held regularly since the early seventies. At the focus of attention of those participating in these conferences are the most important international and ideological issues. Last month, the regular 11th conference of secretaries of communist and workers' parties of the socialist community countries on international and ideological issues was held in Prague. Taking part in the conference were representatives of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the MSZMP, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the SED, the Cuban Communist Party, the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party, the MPRP, the PZPR, the Romanian Communist Party, the CPSU, and the CPCZ.

I asked international affairs journalist Leonid Fedorov to comment on the results of the conference. Here is his commentary:

[Fedorov] The Prague conference convened at a troubled time. Through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces, the threat of war, with the use of mass destruction weapons, has grown. War, were it to break out now, would entail incalculable disasters for mankind. And peoples are justified in demanding of governments that lessons be drawn from World War II as a result of which 50 million people died. It is for that reason that all who spoke at the conference stressed the importance of drawing lessons from the results of the world war. They stressed that the peoples of the world will without doubt mark triumphantly the 40th anniversary, in 1985, next year, of the routing of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. The unanimously adopted press communique says: Fresh generations of people throughout the world must know the truth about World War II, that it was unleashed by Hitlerite fascism, by the most aggressive forces of international imperialism, and about the decisive role of the Soviet Union and the contribution of the communist and workers movement, and of all antifascist and patriotic forces in ensuring victory. Paying due tribute of remembrance and respect for all the victims and for all the fighters against fascism and militarism, in both East and West, we must not allow the falsifiers of history to suppress and distort the lessons of World War II. The chief one is that it is necessary to struggle against the threat of war before the weapons start talking, all the more so if they are nuclear ones.

The conference of secretaries of the Central Committees of fraternal parties of the socialist countries, on behalf of tens of millions of communists in the countries of the socialist community, gave a clear reply to the most burning questions of our times. The conference, first and foremost, gave a reply to the question of who is to blame for the exacerbation of tension in the international situation, for the deterioration which carries the threat of a world war. It is known that there is no small amount of discussion about the problem of responsibility for tension in the international atmosphere. Imperialist propaganda persuades the masses of working people in the West that it is world socialism that is to blame for the increasing tension in the international situation; the peoples struggling against colonialism and racism, and for freedom, are also alleged to be responsible. The working people of the capitalist countries who are defending their fundamental vital interests are alleged to be to blame. As was stressed at the conference, historical experience and numerous facts of modern-day reality refute these false inventions. It is not socialism that bears responsibility for the tension in the international situation, not the champions of social freedom, but imperialism, reactionary forces which would like to turn back the wheel of history and dream of the times when imperialism dominated the world and oppressed the masses in their millions.

The following clause of the joint statement of the representatives of the fraternal parties is of primary importance: The threat to peace has seriously intensified as a result of the course of confrontation being followed by aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, the course of military superiority, violation of sovereignty of peoples, the course of expansionism and diktat. One of the chief reasons for the growth of tension in the world and for the stepping up of the threat of nuclear war is the acceleration of the arms race by those circles.

The participants in the conference convincingly and clearly exposed the false slogans about peace currently being resorted to by the most aggressive circles in the United States and a number of other NATO states. What can be said about the external change in the stand of those who recently desired to annihilate the empire of evil, that is, world socialism?

It was stressed at the conference of secretaries of Central Committees of fraternal parties of the socialist countries that what is going on is an attempt to deceive the world public. The peace-loving declarations by spokesmen of the United States and NATO are intended to cover up the aggressive, militaristic policy which is aimed as before at worsening the international atmosphere, at deploying first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe. As previously, it is intended to implement the already adopted programs for the arms race. Moreover, the facts show that by the end of the decade the Reagan administration intends to complete a fresh, not only quantitative, but also qualitative leap in the arms race; preparations for so-called star wars are planned; it is intended to carry the arms race into space.

The aggressive policy of imperialism is connected with interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, which has been overt of late, and with attempts to stifle revolutionary liberation movements. A stake on state terrorism, that is the obverse of the peace-loving, much-promising statements by the imperialist politicians.

The fraternal parties of the country of the socialist community did not only expose the aggressive, expansionist policy of imperialist foreign policy. They also provided a reply to the question of what policy must be set to counter the policy of aggression and pressure through strength on the part of imperialism. In the opinion of all 11 delegations, the only correct policy is the policy of the countries of the socialist community which combines firm rebuff for the aggressive actions of imperialism with the constant striving toward constructive measures to resolve existing international problems. And even at the conference itself, and in the brief period which has elapsed since the conference, it has become clear that the firm policy of the socialist countries is bringing no small results. U.S. imperialism has not been able to change the correlation of forces in the military-strategic sphere to its own advantage. In the imperialist states themselves opposition to the aggressive course implemented by the military-industrial complex is growing. It is characteristic that even in the United States itself, the protest by the broadest public circles against the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration is widening. In Western Europe, peace-loving forces are becoming more active, and the mass antiwar movement is growing.

The peace-loving foreign policy initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, including the declaration of the CEMA countries' economic summit Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation of 14 June 1984, and all of the practical work of the communists of the socialist countries in the international arena, provide a convincing answer also to this question: Can one hope for a return to relaxation of international tension? Do the necessary conditions for this exist? The communists of the world socialist community are convinced that all the forces of peace, acting in unison, are capable of resolving the complex international problem which face mankind, are capable of putting an end to the aggressive policy of imperialism. The facts show that the main force creating a barrier on the path to the realization of imperialist designs is world socialism. For it is quite obvious that had the countries of socialism not managed to achieve and maintain the military-strategic parity then it would be much easier for NATO and imperialism to implement their position-of-strength policy. It would not be any exaggeration to make this conclusion: Socialism ensures peace for mankind, it is preserving it from global thermonuclear war and ensuring social progress.

It is also important that the communists of the countries of the socialist community stressed their readiness for joint action in the struggle for peace, with all communist and workers' parties, their readiness for broad dialogue and development of cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the mass antiwar movement, with the most varied tendencies of the public which are prepared to maintain a course of peaceful coexistence and a return to detente.

The leading organs of the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries endorsed the documents of the Prague conference. The Prague conference has shown once again the strength of unified, harmonized actions by world socialism. World socialism takes a great number of forms, but the source of its strength is that being unified and scrupulously observing the specific interests of each socialist state, the world socialist community is by joint actions resolving the chief task facing mankind -- the task of preserving and consolidating peace.

BLOC ANNIVERSARIES DISPLAY UNITY, COOPERATION

LD232332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Lenin]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the revolution, the social and national liberation of Romania was marked by a military parade and demonstration by thousands of working people in Bucharest. We present for your attention a commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

Recent months have seen a sort of sequence of jubilees in the socialist countries. People's Poland marked the 40th anniversary of its birth. On 23 August, socialist Romania marks the anniversary of its socialist birth. Soon festivals will be held by our Bulgarian friends and the anniversary of the formation of the GDR will be marked. All of this, of course, gives great reason for thinking about the historic path which has been travelled in these not yet complete, four postwar decades.

Of course, the socialist countries have not been developing along identical paths in every aspect, and in far from every aspect have these been paths of continuous triumphs. However, it becomes clear, in looking through the prism of the four postwar decades, what there is of universal significance in the development of the socialist states. First of all, the development of the socialist countries has been marked by a powerful increase in productive forces, the multiplication of production potential, which for practically every socialist country is measured in double figures. And this has been affected, of course, by the dynamic nature of the socialist system.

Further, the steady growth of the people's welfare, the arising of a new quality of life when all the development of society has been really subordinated to the interests of the working people has been of universal significance to the socialist countries during these 4 decades. Without doubt, the rapid progress of science and culture has been of universal significance to all the socialist countries. Today it is difficult to imagine the development of world science without the invaluable contribution made to its progress by Bulgarian, Romanian, and German scientists, as well as the scientists socialist countries.

And it may be particularly significant that these four decades contained gigantic experience in restructuring societies on socialist, that is genuinely democratic, foundations. On the whole, of course, these four decades of socialist development in many countries of East Europe clearly show that the socialist choice is a firm guarantee of the steady progress of national economies, the strengthening of the independence of states, and the steady increase in the living standards of the masses of the working people.

It seems that the conclusion that inevitably arises from the experience of the socialist countries' cooperation over these four decades, the importance of their unity and cooperation is of equally universal significance for them. The unity and cooperation of the socialist countries was the basis of the victories of the socialist states in the struggle for a new life and for restructuring society. This unity and cohesion has been nurtured and gained after much suffering by the socialist world and is now a primary factor in the development of the socialist community. This is shown authoritatively by the recent conclusions of the economic conference of the CEMA countries that took place at the highest level in Moscow.

In brief, the socialist countries today, during the celebration of all of these glorious dates, have every reason to look confidently toward their future.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD261639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Aug 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, current affairs specialist; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Republican Convention

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades! To paraphrase a well-known expression by Chernyshevskiy, it could be said that the path of international politics is not the pavement of Nevskiy Prospekt. It cannot be a smooth path, since it is used by two opposite social systems: socialism and capitalism. While socialism suggests that the rules of peaceful coexistence be used as a guide on that path, capitalism, as represented by its extreme reactionary wing, is not above outlawing socialism forever and then 5 minutes later undertaking to bomb the socialist Soviet Union. The potholes and dangerous pitfalls on the path of the development of world politics are the handiwork of the United States -- to be specific, the current Republican administration in the White House. The platform adopted at the just ended Republican Party convention is proof of it.

[Bovin] Before speaking about the platform, I would like to say a few words about the convention itself, because our listeners would normally associate the idea of a party convention with some sort of in depth discussion on problems through debates and analysis. But of course neither the Republican Party nor the Democratic Party conventions had anything in common with such a convention. They were basically theatrical productions, with orchestras playing, songs being sung and people stomping their feet, whistling and yelling in welcome for their candidate. And that's what happened this time in Dallas.

[Shishlin] But another thing I would like to add, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, is that the social makeup of this Republican Party convention was of interest. I should like to quote a few figures. Of those who took part in the latest Republican Party convention, 76 percent -- I repeat, 76 percent -- rank themselves as conservatives, and only 2 percent as liberals. To compare this with the last Democratic convention, 7 percent of the delegates ranked themselves as conservatives, and 66 percent as liberals. Fifty-six percent of those who took part in the latest Republican Party convention thought that the United States is still not armed to a sufficient degree.

[Bovin] Moreover, 64 percent of the participants were wealthy people, people whose incomes in fact run into tens of thousands of dollars a year.

[Shishlin] There are even precise figures. The average income of the participants was $58,000 a year.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin] That is $14,000 more than the Democrats. But all in all, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats are poor people!

[Bovin] But Republicanism represents considerably more: They constitute the white, rich, Protestant America. That in fact is the social element backing up the President's current course.

[Shishlin] In other words, the business, well-fed prosperous class.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Tsvetov] That is why the content of their platform was as it was.

[Bovin] Undoubtedly, undoubtedly.

[Tsvetov] If you take July 1980 and the then Republican Party convention, and if you take its platform, then the current platform essentially expresses the very same ideas and tenets as those of 4 years ago.

[Bovin] The same ideas.

[Tsvetov] From the past 4 years one can judge what the next 4 will be like if the Reagan administration remains in power. In 1980, the target set was to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and, in particular, to deploy first-strike weapons in Western Europe. So it has happened that these missiles have appeared in Western Europe. But has the United States gained military superiority over our country? No, it hasn't. By taking the countermeasures that it was compelled, I repeat, compelled to, the Soviet Union has restored the military balance. Has the world as a result become a safer place? Once again the answer is no, it hasn't. The danger of a nuclear war breaking out has increased. Sober-minded politicians in such cases draw their own conclusions and review their policies, but these are the sober-minded politicians.

On the other hand, the Republican Party platform says, and I quote: The prospects for peace being preserved are excellent, because America has once again become strong. It goes on: We confirm the principles and targets of our 1980 platform that proclaimed the strategy of peace through strength. This means that in the next 4 years the Republican Party still wants to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Since we shall turn out to be compelled to take countermeasures -- and we shall naturally restore the balance, we shall restore the military parity -- this will be a parity at a higher, and consequently a more dangerous, level.

[Bovin] To put it briefly, it is a hard policy that is being maintained, a policy of power and confrontation, first and foremost against the Soviet Union, while the domestic policy is a continuation of the line through which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer. That is the essence, the kernel of this political line.

[Shishlin] It should be said that on the foreign policy side, the U.S. Republican Party, and of course first and foremost President Reagan, are formulating some sort of universal hegemonism, and they are trying to foist the U.S. imperial will on any part of the world they like, any part.

[Tsvetov] The gunboat policy against the Latin and Central American countries remains the chief one in the political arsenal of the Republican Party. The gunboat policy was also proclaimed in the 1980 platform, and it was put into practice: The invasion of Grenada is evidence of it. However, if you take the region as a whole, the past 4 years have shown that the theoretical ideas that are out of touch with reality, and the practical action taken on the basis of those ideas are unable to withstand the clash with the objectively developing world revolutionary process. Nonetheless, that part of the 1984 platform relating to policy in Central and Latin America is copied almost literally from the 1980 platform.

[Shishlin] In the Central America region they are, as clearly as black and white, preparing certain political positions to step up the undeclared war against free Nicaragua, with the possibility that this undeclared war may grow into something more dramatic.

They are continuing, as before, to push their line with regard to El Salvador, foisting an unsuitable regime on the people of that country. They are singing of their triumph against Grenada, and are threatening Cuba.

[Tsvetov] On the final day of the convention, Reagan delivered a speech in which he said that since 20 January 1981, in other words, the day that Reagan came to the White House, not one inch of land had been gained by the Communists.

[Bovin] Well, that in fact is a very typical statement for Reagan, because from his point of view any essentially progressive social changes that take place in the world are all the intrigues of the Soviet Union. It makes no difference to him as to what is happening, for example, in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, or somewhere in Yemen or Libya. It just doesn't make any difference. I don't know what American schoolchildren, or at least American students are taught, but all these changes I am talking about are not the results of some sort of intrigues by Moscow or Havana; they are in fact the result o internal processes, people's dissatisfaction with their living conditions, and the struggle against those living conditions.

These changes are continuing to take place. Take Latin America for example. What is happening in Argentina? We can see that Argentina is clearly switching over to the track of bourgeois democratic development. Brazil: The same process is, true enough, moving much more slowly, but there is still an evident turn from a military dictatorship to some sort of liberal form of democratic rule. Chile: Despite the fact that Pinochet is still using the Army to the full, Chile is shaking, Chile is at fever pitch, and I am absolutely convinced that the day is in fact not far off when Pinochet will be overthrown. So much for Latin America. Take, too, the events in Nicaragua and El Salvador: Whatever the Americans do, the struggle continues. And that is typical, not only for Latin America, but also for other countries where, in various forms, sometimes more quickly and sometimes more slowly, sometimes in some more disguised forms, this process of a transfer to a new level of civilization, the process of renouncing the old, unwarranted forms of organization of social life, all this is continuing, no matter what Reagan does. But of course, power is power, and one mustn't be naive here.

I certainly don't rule out the possibility that the Americans may, for example, in certain places put the brakes on the development of social progress, in certain individual areas and for a limited time. They can do that, without a doubt, and here we may be witnesses to all sorts of zigzags and steps backward. But if you speak of the more general course of history, one of Reagan's predecessors, President Wilson, once said that stopping the revolution by means of troops was the same as stopping the surf with a broom.

Mideast Proposal

[Tsvetov] The United States and Israel are trying to stop the surf with a broom in the Middle East. Israeli international terrorism, which has been elevated to the rank of state policy, has turned the Middle East into a powder keg with its fuse primed to go off. However, once it has gone off, the powder keg may blow not only that region, but also the whole world, into the air. It was for this reason that the Soviet Union came out with its proposals for a Middle East settlement.

The proposals are distinctive for their tried and tested principles of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and eliminating the explosive situation. A just and lasting peace is envisaged for all the sides involved in the conflict, including Israel. There is agreement with the principles set out in the Soviet document by the overwhelming majority of all those directly and indirectly involved in the Middle East conflict. However, what does the Republican Party propose in its platform? The section devoted to the Middle East in its document has, to put it frankly, a provocative look about it. The platform points out that the Republican administration's policy in that part of the world will continue to be based on the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. In other words, the blatant U.S.-Israeli aggressive policy will be implemented there. Force will be used.

[Shishlin] In the past 4 years. there have indeed been more than enough U.S. attempts to use force. The course of social change -- was it blocked? Of course not. Of course not. I agree absolutely that things could, of course, go the other way, but force itself and the use of force have their limits, not just from the view point of the scale of the use of this force, but also from the view point of its effectiveness.

[Bovin] What about Reagan himself? What about his force in Lebanon? Just look: he attempted to use force in Lebanon, sending the Marines there, sending in the Navy. They shelled Lebanon with large-caliber guns. What happened? Those Marines Reagan sent in were killed. Reagan pulled out in disgrace. That was the result of force in this specific instance. It is an unquestionable fact that of paramount concern for the Americans is what they call their vital interests. In this case, they believe that their vital interests lie in maintaining their political and military influence in that part of the world. This is impossible without relying on Israel. That is why they will continue that strategic alliance. They fully realize that if there is a genuine settlement in the Near East, if everything claims down there, if there is a Palestinian state and if the Arab-Jewish enmity comes to an end, then the Americans will have much less opportunity to be active there, and so they naturally do not want that.

[Tsvetov] One of the political predecessors of the present American President, President Eisenhower, also a Republican, as it happens, said that only defeat in a modern war can be more terrible than victory. The only way of winning a third world war, stressed Eisenhower, is to prevent it. Well, one certainly could not suspect Eisenhower of holding dove-like sentiments, but common sense, evidently, he had.

[Bovin] Not merely evidently: He really had common sense, and this was always apparent.

[Tsvetov] The present Republican Party platform is totally devoid of this sort of common sense, because, to judge by the platform, should power remain in the hands of the present administration, it is difficult to hope that talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, and a large number of other talks, including on chemical and bacteriological weapons, space weapons, and so on, will emerge from their present deadlock.

[Bovin] If things continue as before in this principal area -- and, I repeat, the principal area is the question of armaments and the arms race -- then, comrades, we all realize, of course, that there will be a continuation of the anxiety and worries. The situation will be complex and difficult, because we realize that if the Americans do something, we will not be able to stand still. This is of paramount concern to us, involving interests of state, the protection of our security and of our peaceful life. We will also be compelled to build missiles, weapons. That can be easily understood. That is why if Reagan takes power for 4 more years, they will not be easy years.

[Tsvetov] One could say that humanity has achieved, through suffering, rules of conduct for relations between states, what we call today norms of international law. Life does not stand still, and these rules require improvement and updating. The Soviet Union has proposed that international law be supplemented with a code of conduct for the nuclear powers. The purpose of the code is to guarantee the prevention of a nuclear confrontation that threatens the destruction of mankind. In order to open up the way to talks on this code, the USSR has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's message to Japanese readers of a book of his speeches and articles says that the Soviet Union has pledged not to use nuclear weapons at all against countries on whose territory there are no nuclear weapons belonging either to the country in question or to another country.

Our highest interest, continues Comrade Chernenko's message, lies in achieving a curtailment of the arms race, and, of course, above all the nuclear arms race. We are ready to do our part toward the full elimination of weapons of mass destruction, stressed Comrade Chernenko, if the other side adopts a constructive stance and accepts the principle of equality and equal security. The United States has rejected the very idea of drawing up a code of conduct for the nuclear powers. The United States has refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. What is more, the Republican administration has declared in its platform that its aim is not to prevent a nuclear confrontation but to prepare for one.

[Shishlin] Here is what things were like at the Republican Party convention: When the relevant polls were taken there among the convention delegates, the question of the position they held on the U.S. attaining superiority over the Soviet Union was one of those discussed. Here are the results of the poll. Sixty-four percent of the men attending the convention spoke out in favor of attaining military superiority. American women proved more bellicose: 80 percent of American women were in favor of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. Essentially, we have all these programs: for improving a number of strategic armaments, stepping up the production of chemical weapons, and the transfer of the arms race to space.

[Tsvetov] However, this belligerence is the belligerence of fat America, as the American haute bourgeoisie is very accurately described. It is commonly said, if you want to know all about war, ask an infantryman. A Colombian newspaper has published a letter it received from a former soldier in the U.S. Army, (Luis Carlos Hernandez). One is horrified to see, the soldier wrote, the ignorance of the American President in the area of nuclear armaments. That is possibly why he is so bellicose, and even allows himself jokes to the effect that he will get rid of Russia. The alarming thing I ask myself, continues (Hernandez), is: What will the American President's bellicose talk lead to? To what degree, in his opinion, can he accuse, provoke and insult the Russians The Russians, who lost 20 million people in World War II, will do everything in their power not to submit to Reagan's diktat. Reagan will discover too late that Russia is not Grenada. That is the letter written by the former American soldier. At the same time, in his speech at the Republican Party convention, Reagan says that his next administration would complete its unfinished agenda. In other words, his administration would take the nuclear and conventional arms race even further. How far and radically must the United States' foreign policy course have changed in the past 4 years if even soldiers, who in the American Army are brainwashed with the most powerful ideological brainwashing methods, are beginning to consider the danger of Reagan's foreign policy course!

[Bovin] It seems to me that one of the reasons for the sharp change in America's foreign policy course in the second half of the seventies, was that they really saw, and took fright at parity. After all, our basis for the normalization of Soviet-American relations was the attainment of parity in the strategic sphere. Indeed, we really did almost reach it, although on certain points the Americans were still ahead of us. But when we really did start to come close to this in reality, the American ruling class took fright, and American business, and particularly the monopolies linked with all sorts of military issues, ultimately diverted American policy in their direction. Hence the phenomenon of Reagan and his team. This is not the whole story, of course, but it is one of the reasons, at least. It is fear of parity, fear of equilibrium, an attempt to get back to the days when the Americans genuinely had a real advantage.

[Tsvetov] In United States' post-war history there were politicians who were no less anti-communist than Reagan. For example, General MacArthur. We remember that he wanted to use the atom bomb in the Korean war so much that President Truman himself, far from being a peace-maker, was forced to retire the general.

MacArthur said: It is truly nonsense to maintain that Russia's conquests or those of any other powers constitute a threat to the United States. To what extent must one lose the capability of analyzing the world situation, the capability of analyzing political aims and ideas of the Soviet Union, to be able to assert what MacArthur called nonsense; namely, to assert that the Soviet Union threatens the United States with aggression. And yet this assertion is contained in the Republican Party's platform.

[Bovin] Yes, this is one of the basic premises in present U.S. policy, an absolutely mythical premise that does not correspond with reality, but they build their policy proceeding from this very premise, and from this come all the subsequent consequences. I would like to repeat for our listeners that one can hardly expect that in the next 4 years the situation in the international arena will be easier than now, but it seems truly obvious to me that none of these American threats have an effect on us, and will not have an effect on us. We will continue on our course, we will struggle for peace, for peaceful coexistence.

Arms Talks

[Tsvetov] On the last day of the Republican Party convention, Reagan uttered a phrase from the convention's rostrum, surprising for its cynical hypocrisy. This is it: For the sake of our children and the security of our planet, we ask the Russians, who walked away from our talks, to unite with us in the cause of reducing and saving earth from the dreadful threat. The leader of a country that wrecked the talks, that wanted to turn them into a farce aimed at concealing the buildup of nuclear forces by the United States, this leader is calling on the Soviet Union to join up with the United States. To join us for what? In order to prepare for war while holding talks? To allow the United States to obtain nuclear superiority over us? To mislead the world public, which will think that talks are being held on disarmament, but in fact under their cover an arms race is underway? It is quite obvious that this will never do. The Soviet Union stands in favor of talks, but talks that lead to real disarmament, the real strengthening of peace, and not to deceiving peoples.

[Shishlin] Well here it would be perhaps worth adding that the opposition party, the U.S. Democratic Party, is acting from a far from angelic position in its platform. In essence, it is also coming out for an arms race. Perhaps it is a little bit more restrained. The Democratic position is a little more restrained as far as Central America is concerned, but otherwise, of course, all the threatening American noises....

[Bovin] Lots and lots of them.

[Shishlin] In abundance. While America sympathizes with Reagan, at least a significant section of well-fed America, as a whole the world is not organized Reagan-fashion. In this respect, Reagan's foreign policy, whatever drum he beats, all the same this result is by no means in major key. [sentence as heard]

[Tsvetov] You know, it seems to me that the Republican Party's platform is permeated with the striving to claim wishes as reality. What is wished for is the global domination of the United States, manifesting itself with all countries conducting a policy that suits Washington. In other words, it is the possibility of using force with impunity to force them to conduct a policy that suits Washington. But how does what is wished for compare with reality? And here we see that the coordinated socialist countries' foreign policy does not allow for the implementation of the United States' striving for global military and political domination. That is, the socialist camp ensures the progressive development of international policy along a path on which the United States has dug potholes, pitfalls and all kinds of obstacles.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, and we can say that the socialist countries are not the only opposition to this adventuristic course. The Nonaligned Movement, the enormous number of states in the Third World, are far from supporting this policy. This is demonstrated, for example, at voting in the United Nations and at other international organizations.

I would also point to the presence of generally sensible-minded circles in capitalist countries themselves. The pressure and actions of these sensible-minded bourgeois circles are being felt in Europe with a far greater force, though they are forced to pursue the course that Washington advocates. Take the peace movement, the anti-nuclear movement, which has become a mighty factor. True, in many countries it cannot as yet define policy, but what it can do is influence it and create a certain public opinion which it is difficult to disregard in ruling circles.

All these factors combined indicate that no matter how much Americans shout about their superiority there, their primogeniture leadership, things will not turn out in the American fashion. No they won't.

[Shishlin] And incidentally, all four post-war decades convince us of this, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich.

[Bovin] Yes. Yes.

Liberation Anniversaries

[Shishlin] Right now there is a series of jubilees, many in socialist countries. They are marking birth anniversaries, their formation. The development results of socialist states are far from being alike in all areas, and there have been complications and slumps in their development in which every socialist country went along its own path, while the nature of their socialist aspirations remained common to all.

The United States was strong in the first post-war decades. Undoubtedly, it had a definite superiority in military strength. It had a monopoly on nuclear weapons. However, things have not worked out the American way. The world today is different, and in this world the United States, with a program of pressure through force in the field of world politics, can do nothing about it. The continuation of this course is fraught with great dangers for the fate of peace, terrible dangers. But the factors already mentioned here, which resist this dangerous tendency, are sufficiently weighty and strong, and they make it possible to count on the fact that the world can change for the better, since there are influential forces that are conscientiously, actively, and energetically working for this aim.

[Tsvetsov] Well to sum up, we can say that it is not the path of confrontation between states with different social systems that is the mainline direction of the historic world process. The historic dispute between socialism and capitalism cannot be resolved by military means. This is why there is such a widespread response and support in the world for the policy of the socialist countries aimed at the development of peaceful steadfast international political and economic relations, taking into account the existing realities in the world and the interests of all countries.

As far as the platform of the Republican Party is concerned, the popular phrase of the American President Franklin Roosevelt comes to mind: War is contagious. Isolate the aggressors. The contents of the Republican Party platform convince us that Roosevelt's appeal is topical today as never before. On that note, allow us to say goodbye. Goodbye.

MOSCOW TV'S 25 AUG 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

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["Studio 9" program, moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio, with Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and Professor Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

Reagan Term Reviewed

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting in "Studio 9" of the Ostankino Television Center for our monthly program devoted to topical problems of international politics. Taking part in our discussion today are Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and professor Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The political situation in the international arena today, at the end of the summer of 1984, continues to be critical and complicated, and the main reason for all the negative processes now taking place in the international arena is the foreign policy course of the Washington administration, the leadership of the Republican Party. It has now become perfectly clear that the campaign of peaceful rhetoric undertaken in past months pursued only one aim: To hide Washington's real course, which was followed at the beginning of the administration's activity and is being followed even now.

Indeed, American intermediate-range missiles are being deployed in Western Europe, Washington is taking steps aimed at the militarization of space -- that is a step toward a new and very dangerous round in the arms race -- and it is also sabotaging the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing the militarization of space and blocking the talks that the Soviet Union proposed in Vienna concerning this problem. In a word, a course for the conduct of which the Reagan administration has spent both great efforts and huge sums in the past years is being continued in the shape in which it was formulated at the very beginning.

At the same time, despite these efforts and funds -- and this is very remarkable -- even in the United States, and I am not talking about the other Western capitals, they note the fact that the main aims outlined by the Republican Reagan administration after it came to power have not been achieved.

Well, I think that it is appropriate to begin our talk, our discussion today with an attempt to find the answer to the question of why this has happened, why the Reagan administration's efforts turned out to be fruitless to a considerable extent, or at any rate have not led to the achievement of the objectives the administration set for itself. Vitaliy Ivanovich, how would you assess the situation?

[Kobysh] Well, I think that the main objectives have not been and cannot be achieved because they are unrealistic. Let us examine what the Reagan administration tried to achieve through its policy of strength, the arms race, and confrontation. Has it managed to stop the changes taking place in the world, and not those arising from the intrigues of the Bolsheviks, but through the course of history? No, it has not managed. Have Reagan and his administration achieved military superiority over the Soviet Union? No, they have not achieved it. Have Reagan and his administration achieved a weakening of the socialist community? No, they have not achieved that.

Maybe the Americans, as a result of all these efforts and enormous military spending, as you have mentioned, feel themselves to be more secure; maybe the war has receded further away for them and the nuclear threat has gone. No, everything is the opposite. The Americans live in constant fear, fear of the nuclear threat. If you call things by their names, it is the bankruptcy of the main lines of the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community have come out as the main counteracting force that opposed the imperialistic course of the United States and its NATO allies. The socialist ideals, our peaceful proposals, our peaceful course, and not Washington's saber-rattling, now determine the political climate in the world. And behind this climate stands the perfectly concrete deeds of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, our peaceful initiatives, initiatives that deal with problems vital for the future of humanity.

Let us just remember the current proposals of 1984, such as those outlined in Comrade Chernenko's statement "The Code of Behavior of Nuclear States," or our proposal to the United States to hold talks for preventing the militarization of space.

They are basic problems on which depends whether the human race is to exist or not; and if it is to exist, how it should live. Does the United States have anything similar, can it advance a program that would offer humanity a way out of present difficulties, a road toward a peaceful future? Without any polemic fervor, without a desire to exaggerate anything, I would like to state very calmly, and quote facts, realities. The United States does not have such a constructive program.

It has lately put forth words about peace, inconsistent and labored words, but no program. Its program is destructive, it is a program of arms race, a program of preparation for wars, all kinds of wars: limited wars, nuclear wars, star wars, and so forth. Can one get the masses to follow one with such ideas; will nations respond to such ideas? This is the primary cause of the failure, the bankruptcy, of the Reagan administration's foreign policy course.

There arises the question: What are the American leaders planning as they accummulate mountains of weapons, proclaim crusades, and sow fear and hatred among nations? One gets the impression that they see no further than their noses, and remind one very much of Roman gladiators who were let out into the arena in full armor, super-armed, overburdened with weapons, but with solid helmets that had no eye slits. Today's bellicose American policy is not a sign of strength, but weakness, historic weakness. The American empire has entered the stage of decline; that is the reality of the present day that may not be fully realized by "American leaders." And the fact that what Reagan on an impulse of frankness said over the radio recently reveals many things: It tells abou the true course of the system; that society, that empire, and about the greatness of the leaders that the U.S. ruling class today places at the helm of power. All this is one more proof that we are witnessing the decline of the American empire; it has no historic prospect and its leaders have no ideas, and one cannot replace these ideas with any mountain of weapons.

[Zorin] There is no doubt that the complex program advanced by our country is enjoying the support of the broadest masses in the world, and this is attested to by very many facts. Yet despite this, not the least of factors, Washington continues to stop at nothing, disregards or tries to disregard this, and involves its allies in its dangerous political game. Does this not signify that the leaders of American policy are actually striving by their actions to ignore and disregard unfavorable foreign policy factors, Vitaliy Vladmirovich?

[Zhurkin] Valentin Sergeyevich, the special feature you mentioned is specific to those frantic adventurist forces at the helm of power in Washington. They attack, suffer defeat, roll back, and again seek a place to undermine peace and implement the policy of diktat.

Actually, they are trying to convert the entire system of modern international relations into a springboard for the American policy of militarism and violence, and they suffer defeat.

Let us take, for instance, the talks for arms reductions and limitations that were held some time ago. The entire line of the American Administration at those talks was to grossly and impudently impose its scheme on the Soviet Union, preserve the integrity of the American nuclear forces, and weaken the Soviet forces. They did not succeed, they suffered defeat. They broke from the negotiation table and left. After leaving, they became the only American Administration in more than a quarter of a century not to sign a single agreement with the Soviet Union on arms limitations and reductions, and this administration will pay for it in its country.

They declared an economic war against the Soviet Union. In 1980, Reagan said openly that he intended to surround the Soviet Union with an economic quarantine that would make it possible for him to dictate "Do this or that, in this or that manner." And I am quoting him.

The economic war has failed; it ended in defeat. They tried generally to isolate the Soviet Union in the system of international relations. This was especially clear by the actions of American diplomats in the UN Organization. What were the results?

I have summed up some of the noting results at the last UN session: On the resolution for preventing the militarization of space: 147 countries for, only 1 state against -- the United States; on the resolution on banning nuclear tests: 119 for, 2 against -- the United States and Britain; on stopping the arms race: 132 for, only 1 country against -- the United States; on freezing nuclear weapons: 124 for, and against -- the United States and some NATO allies -- 13 countries in all; on banning new types of mass extermination weapons: 116 for, only 1 state against -- the United States. This list is very long.

Judging by the hysterical speech made at the Republican Party convention by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations, it seems that the same line will apparently be pursued at the forthcoming General Assembly session. Well, the United States will meet new failures, new defeats, and new and unprecendented isolation in the international arena.

Presidential Directive No 32, a basic directive of the Reagan administration, adopted in March -- in May, excuse me -- 1982, said plainly that the United States puts to itself the task of weakening the system of alliances of the Soviet Union. This, too, did not work out and was unsuccessful. The recent economic summit conference of the socialist community countries tangibly confirmed this.

Nevertheless, the main thing in this series of defeats of U.S. imperialism lies in the fact that we managed to preserve peace. And the threat to peace was serious and remains serious.

Reagan Bombing Remark

[Zhurkin] Returning to the statement made by the President, which you mentioned Vitaliy Ivanovich, and which has clearly revealed the true face of the present leader of the United States, you can, I think, ask the following question: Was that an accidental slip of the tongue or a conscious political action? In favor of the second view [V Polzu Vtrogo] -- although there is no real certainty about anything, there is only the certainty that Reagan spoke the truth about what he thinks -- the statement appears to be a signal to the most rightwing, the most extremist, the most dark forces both inside and outside the United States, a signal that the peaceful rhetoric that the American President and his comrades-in-arms have been using this year during the electoral campaign is just rhetoric and that Reagan was and still is what he really is.

[Zorin] It means, Vitaliy Vladimirovich, if I have understood you correctly, you assume that in this provocative episode of Reagan's statement during his radio appearance, you admit that it was not a mistake, some unfortunate circumstance, but a trick with definite intentions, thought out beforehand.

[Zhurkin] I do not exclude this, Valentin Sergeyevich.

I do not exclude the possibility that Reagan decided to once again remind his comrades-in-arms in the United States that he is ready to push the button, that he is ready to plunge the world into the conflagration of nuclear war, and if he was not aware that in that conflagration he himself and his country would burn in an absolute and irreversible manner, he would have pushed that button.

[Zorin] Now I want to continue my previous question. The failures of Washington's foreign policy course -- we have already begun discussing this -- are linked to the fact that from the very beginning, the Republican administration's leadership simply decided to ignore those objective factors that were not to their advantage, to disregard those factors in the political process occurring in the world today.

[Kobysh] Well, there are many factors of this sort, but if we talk about the main one, then probably this is the factor of weakness of the rear [tyl] of the United States, NATO, and the Western alliance. This weakness can be seen in various spheres, directions, and regions.

U.S. Foreign Policy

What I am about to say will possibly seem unexpected for some, but I see the biggest weakness to be U.S. and NATO policy in Western Europe. On the surface it appears that everything there is rosy for Washington -- the allies have acquiesced, they obediently approve practically everything Washington tells them, the missiles have been deployed, and so on and so forth. But very serious and profound processes are occurring there which determine the substance of events. Now, these events are quite dramatic.

Let us dwell on the major thing, the basic issue, the economic problems. An economic war is presently underway between the United States and Western Europe. The artificially overvalued dollar and the artificial inflation of bank rates resulted in real economic convulsions in the West European countries. It led to mass bankrupticies and enormous, unprecedented unemployment. Now what do you think? Can this be regarded with equanimity, not only by the population of the West European countries, but by the ruling circles of those countries as well?

An obvious process of growing anti-Americanism is now underway in Western Europe. Subjective factors that for some time overshadowed the objective reality -- the ascension to power of conservative governments in a number of West European countries, people like Madame Thatcher, Herr Kohl, and so forth -- could generally not overshadow the objective processes, the growth of interimperialist contradictions.

The law on the unevenness of capitalist development and contradictions between the capitialist countries related to this can presently be very clearly seen in the relations between the United States and its West European allies, without going into the special relations and the special acuteness of U.S. -Japanese relations. This is really dynamite!

There is another problem, a poltical one or, say, a military-political one. Some in the Pentagon or in some U.S. department are presently jubilant that the Pershings and cruise missiles have been deployed. The West Europeans, on the other hand, have realized with horror that they, their territory, their countries, their lands are little more than a theater for military actions of U.S. military strategists.

They have become nuclear hostages. Can this role suit them? I doubt it. And I think that these Pershings and cruise missles are a time bomb ticking away, and it cannot be foreseen how this will end.

So, what appears on the surface to be tranquillity and calm is in reality, if we look at the deeper processes, an extremely dramatic confrontation of the two blocs of the capitalist world. And in Western Europe, the United States has yet to encounter some very unexpected and dangerous manifestations.

[Zorin] It is quite clear to everyone who wishes not to judge events superficially, not through newspaper headlines, but by analyzing the substance of events, that the goals that the Reagan leadership set itself in Europe have not been achieved. However, the course of events in other major regions of the world, particularly in the Middle [Blizhniy] East and Central America, also attest to the contradictions of the abstract concepts of Washington and the objective course of the historical process. I think that it is worth dwelling on these processes, even if only briefly.

[Zhurkin] You know, Valentin Sergeyevich, that certainly the disparity of these abstract schemes with reality leads to failures, breakdowns, and defeats. However, insofar as the authors of these abstract schemes have great military might at their disposal, this always results in destruction, the suffering of entire peoples, and blood. Hence...

[Zorin, interrupting] And great dangers...

[Zhurkin] Dangers to the cause of peace, of course.

[Zorin] The danger that the situation can simply go out of control.

[Zhurkin] Of course.

[Zorin] This, of course, must not be forgotten.

[Zhurkin] And in this regard, many U.S. specialists consider the situation in the Middle East and in Central America to be dangerous, and we can personally add that it is dangerous precisely due to the actions of the present U.S. Administration.

I would compare current actions of Washington in the Middle East -- this may be a crude comparison, but I think it is fair -- with a robber who has gotten into a hotel and is going down a long corridor trying doors one after another hoping that one will open and he will get in. The Lebanese door opened in this way. They got into Lebanon where they lost more than 250 U.S. servicemen. This is on the conscience of Reagan, Bush, and other U.S. politicians. They destroyed hundreds of peaceful citizens in Lebanon, were defeated, and essentially thrown out of Lebanon, although officially this was carried out as some quiet withdrawal of Americans from Lebanon.

They tried another door, the door to the Persian Gulf, using the Iran-Iraq war that the United States itself is doing its utmost to further fan. It was not by chance that they tried to get into the Persian Gulf. It is an important springboard and, moreover, it is a place which, if they controlled it, the United States would use to literally have their finger on the pulse of their main allies and rivals -- Japan and Western Europe. The Americans get 4, or at most 5, percent of the oil they consume from the Persian Gulf; Japan gets a little more than half, and Western Europe gets considerably more than one third. Therefore, control over that region would present an opportunity to realize certain U.S. imperialist ambitions.

They attempted, by utilizing the worsening situation, to achieve deployment of U.S. troops in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. They failed, and nothing came of it. They had to retreat from the Persian Gulf, although an American squadron remains there.

Some kind of mysterious mines appeared in the Red Sea and the U.S. Navy is Johnny-on-the-spot. Here one hopes that nothing will come of this for the United States. But the big picture is that they are rushing about, rushing about. They have become entangled in the contradictions of their policy, which simultaneously tried to direct its efforts at both Israel and the Arab countries. And only when forces opposing the aggressive policy of the United States in the Middle East begin operating, a certain process of stabilization begins, albeit a slow one. This happened in Lebanon after the Americans left, or rather it is happening, slowly, with breakdowns, but a process of national liberation is occurring.

Mideast Initiative

That is happening in some other regions in the Middle East. Yet the most serious U.S. political failure is the relation of the countries of the region, and I mean Arab countries, practically all the Arab countries, to the new peaceful, very calm, very business-like, and very constructive Soviet initiative on the Middle East.

[Zorin] A very important circumstance here is that the Soviet initiative showed that in this field, too, the Soviet Union has a constructive program, which means that we know what must be done and make specific proposals about what is to be done in order to normalize the situation. At present, the Americans have no strategy at all for the Middle East, they are acting sporadically, which means that they are guided by their own former interests, the interests of keeping the region in their hands, maintaining it under their control, and Washington does not now have any kind of plan for a political settlement for normalizing relations.

[Kobysh] How many years they have pulled people's legs. Remember the splendor that surrounded Camp David, remember how many peace missions and other events there were. And all that was reduced to what, to 16-inch guns of the battleship New Jersey firing directly at Beirut, and that was the U.S. policy for the Middle East, and this will forever remain in the memory of Arabs as far I see it.

[Zorin] We have now dealt with the American foreign policy failures in the Middle East, which are all the more visible as Washington attributes very great significance to that region. But no less of burden for U.S. foreign policy is what is happening in Latin America, and primarily in Central America, Vitaliy Ivanovich, I beg you. ...

[Kobysh] Valentin Sergeyevich, I would call it a catastrophe and not a burden, because it is customary to think of Latin America as the soft belly of the United States, and most probably American political scientists themselves invented this name, this term, which is not very suitable for Latin America. What is now happening on that continent is a great potential threat to the United States, both historic and current. Central America has now become the epicenter of events. It is a long-term affair that began with Cuba. Now events are developing around El Salvador and Nicaragua. If you carefully examine what is happening there, you can see that the U.S. line is aimed at subjugating those countries through the use of military power, keeping them in poverty, keeping them hungry, so as to prevent them from making any kind of social-economic reforms, and in it lies the fallacy and doom of Washington's policy. I remember it was 20 years ago when Senator Robert Kennedy visited Latin America, including Central America, and at that time there was also much noise about all these problems, including the communist threat to Latin America, as it was said in Washington. I managed to ask Robert Kennedy, Well you have made a tour, you have seen and studied the problems and what threat do you see for Latin America, do you think that communism is threatening Latin America?

It has to be said that Robert Kennedy courageously and frankly answered me, "No, I think that the threat to Latin America and Central America are primarily hunger and poverty." And that is the nature of the problem. As long as Somoza was in power in Nicaragua, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, as long as Pinochet rules in Chile and Stroessner in Paraguay, the United States had and has no problems. They are on good terms with those criminals and bandits. And when in those countries' power is taken over by regimes which even from the bourgeois domestic viewpoint are very moderate and very calm, problems begin because the United States is used to thinking of those regions as its own backyard and is used to doing anything it wants there. For they are nothing but sale and raw material markets. And that is where the worry that turns into terror comes from; is aroused in the United States by events in Nicaragua, and El Salvador. Problems constantly pending in Washington are Nicaragua today, El Salvador tomorrow, Guatemala the day after tomorrow, then Honduras, and there is no stopping it.

[Zorin] Yes indeed, at first -- a certain time ago -- it was said that there would never be another Cuba. Today, Washington already considers events in Nicaragua a nightmare. Today Washington is very concerned about the fact that things in El Salvador are not going as they would like, as they planned.

However, not one political expert or forecaster can predict the names of which countries -- Central and Latin American countries -- after a while those in Washington will utter with the same terror or trepidation as they today utter the names of Cuba and Nicaragua.

[Kobysh, interrupting] But it will be inevitable.

[Zorin] It will be inevitable because as far back as 2 decades ago such farsighted politicians as Robert Kennedy understood that the danger lies not in somebody's conspiracies introduced from without, but the danger lies in the situation that the peoples of Latin American countries are in. This is precisely the objective process, independent of Washington's will, which is, of course, useless to try to fight off with guns and by assault landings.

Republican Platform

[Zhurkin] I would perhaps add a few of my own personal impressions to what Vitaliy Ivanovich has said.

You know, Valentin Sergeyevich, it is now a little humid in the United States, although it has never been easy to breathe in America. However, now one feels particularly distressed. There is an abundance of flags, which are hung out with or without reason and an anthem which is played with or without reason. There is boasting about the chosen country, an example which is set by the President himself in his radio broadcasts. All this is incredibly primitive and has existed for a long time, but nevertheless this is fact and this is America today.

And there is something more frightful. One sees how this aggressive, impudent, and demagogic propaganda and anti-Soviet campaign warps the minds of people, even stable and thinking people. One begins to understand how something like this could have happened 50 years ago in the middle of Europe. I personally frankly think that it would be particularly good for us to hold our celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory so that the warning that will definitely be manifest in this celebration reaches its mark.

If one is to cite and example of a political document where this whole line of fooling people is concentrated, I think it would be difficult to find a more suitable document than the election platform of the Republican Party, which was quite recently adopted at the convention in Dallas.

It is an amazingly smug and conceited imperialist document. They openly brag about their aggressiveness and military preparations in Europe, the Far East, the Indian Ocean, and other regions of the world. They propagate terrorism and frankly state that they will further assist terrorists who are killing people in Nicaragua. They openly give their blessing to regimes that oppress people and suppress human rights -- the South Korean, Salvadoran, and other regimes. In other words, this is a program of struggle against human rights and the suppression of human rights.

I would say that there are many indications of a totalitarian program in this document, although it is hidden by democratic phrases. The primitive, politically minded people who composed this election platform have one recipe for solving all problems of the contemporary world. These are -- as you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, mentioned at the beginning of the program -- military solutions, militaristic solutions, and solutions by force. They even frankly stated that they want to build a world from a position of strength. Moreover, a world similar to contemporary America.

Therefore, both seeds of new and dangerous actions and seedlings of new and larger defeats of the United States are incorporated into this program. Before and during the Republican convention, it was clearly noticeable how the leaders of today's America became flustered. The peace-loving rhetoric had not worked. They wanted to decieve us and it did not succeed...

[Kobysh] [Word indistinct] everyone else.

[Zhurkin] They deceived some, perhaps they deceived some West Europeans, perhaps they deceived some Americans, but they did not deceive the main addressees of this campaign. The campaign was exposed.

Then they rushed in another direction, a direction of assertive aggressivensss. Suffice it to recall the statement by Reagan which opposed the results of the Crimean conference and the Helsinki Final Act, and which essentially put a question mark over the inviolability of European borders. Incidentally, this was also repeated by Secretary of State Shultz when addressing American war veterans in Chicago. They became flustered and the camouflage has been removed, the camouflage has somehow been dissolved, and now -- illuminated by bright lights -- they have appeared before the world as they really are.

[Kobysh] I would like to note another thing. They became flustered, they resorted to peace-loving rhetoric, and very many various words were uttered in this regard, and even various kinds of predictions appeared that Reagan could change and one should not take all this seriously.

However, I would not place this manifesto, this election platform of the Republicans, in a broader context. I happened to be at the previous Republican convention in the summer of 1980 in Detroit. There a monstrous program was also promulgated. It contained phrases glorifying the dominant role of the United States in the world and force as the basic instrument of American policy, the main goal was the strengthening of defense to achieve general military and technical superiority over the Soviet Union.

This idea of superiority over the Soviet Union in the new Republican program or platform that you mentioned is even more intensified, and this is now quite frankly discussed.

Well, what can one say in this regard? You, colleagues, being Americanists, probably recall that as far back as 1950, Truman set the goal in his Directive No 68 of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and exhausting the Soviet Union by military expenditure. What became of this?

In the seventies, the ruling echelon of the U.S. authorities admitted that nothing came of it. It failed. And now it is as if they want to take revenge and make up for what did not turn out then.

What can one say in this regard? Only this: All of this is very casual and is being done unprofessionally by people who do not take the trouble to think about the lessons of history and about how the course of history objectively progresses.

The USSR has not only achieved military parity with the United States. Our ideas and our policies, as we have already discussed, today determine the climate in the world. And Reagan and his masters -- for Reagan is no more than an instrument in the hands of these masters; here we must clearly realize this, because his name appears far too often, but he is no more than an instrument; after all, the ruling class of America governs, not Reagan -- are now bluffing. This revenge is nothing more than bluff. This is the point of the matter.

[Zorin] It is evident that literally in recent weeks and before our eyes some sort of political turnabout has occurred in the election campaign tactics of the leader of the Republican Party. We have already mentioned that it conducted a mass offensive with the help of peace-loving rhetoric in the early months of this year.

Now a departure from this rhetoric has begun to appear. There are a whole series of frank statements -- we have discussed them -- beginning with Reagan's provocative escapade before the microphones of radio companies and ending with the platform just adopted by the Republican convention, where there is a minimum of this peace-loving rhetoric and where the expansionist and imperialist goals of the Republican Party are being openly formulated.

What has caused this turnabout? Why did they stress peace-loving rhetoric a few months ago, and even quite recently, and now have suddenly begun to talk as they did during the first period of their coming to power -- with sufficient frankness?

I think that the cause of this is that the leaders of the Republican Party came to the conclusion that the campaign directed at attracting new classes of voters -- those who are unhappy with the activities of the Republican Party -- by promising economic prosperity and by talk that the Republican administration will and wants to conduct a peace-loving policy ended in failure. Deception did not succeed.

Then the leaders at the Republican Party's election headquarters apparently came to the conclusion that it was probably not worth further major effort to try to attract voters who would not be attracted anyway. It is clear that the poor, who, despite a certain revival in the American economy, have remained poor -- suffice it to say that according to official data there are more than 8.5 million unemployed now in America -- poor America will not vote for Reagan, no matter how much he practices demagoguery and rhetoric. It is completely clear that the section of American society that realizes the danger of his foreign policy course will also not support Reagan during the course of the elections.

In these conditions, the Reaganites apparently decided to return to the tactics they tested 4 years ago during the 1980 elections, when they counted on the section of Americans considered the middle class.

One must say that a certain section of Americans, who are called the middle class, have a more or less tolerable standard of living. This is provided through handouts by the American bourgeoisie. Funds for this are obtained by robbing peoples of other countries. If people, millions of people, are hungry in Latin America and Asian and African countries, and are exploited by American neo-colonialists, this is associated with the fact that the American bourgeoisie has the opportunity to feed a certain section of American society, and Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself wrote about this process.

According to American political experts' data, about 30 million American families are considered middle class. This was the same mass base on which Reagan relied 4 years ago, and one gets the impression that now, at the current stage of the election campagin -- with the realization that the demagogic propaganda, the promises in the sphere of domestic policy of endless prosperity, and the attempt to play the role of lovers of peace, and insofar as this propaganda was unsuccessful -- there has been a return to frank reliance on chauvinism and nationalism.

Vitaliy Vladimirovich, you spoke about the humid atmosphere in the United States. Well, the world saw this outburst of nationalism and chauvinism, you might say, during the Los Angeles Olympic Games. It turns out that the average man, middle bourgeois, petty bourgeois is amenable to the chauvinistic indoctrination practiced by American propaganda and Reagan. Now, judging by everything, there is reliance precisely on chauvinism and nationalism, and on ensuring a second mandate for Reagan by fomenting the basest instincts in American society and by appealing to the most duped sections of the population.

Well, summing up our discussion, I think we can state that on the one hand, Washington's foreign policy line -- we have cited many facts today on this subject and we can continue the list of these facts -- has turned out to be untenable. The current leaders in Washington did not achieve the goals which they set themselves. However, at the same time the situation in the world today, despite the failures of Washington's foreign policy, remains quite serious, and, frankly, quite dangerous.

Is there not a certain contradiction, perhaps, in talking about the failures of American foreign policy and the circumstance that the current situation in the world remains both complex and dangerous?

[Zhurkin] Well, Valentin Sergeyevich, first of all, the unsuccessful American eagle may be more dangerous than the successful eagle, the more so that the military might at the disposal of the United States is enormous.

Indeed, today, and one must not forget this, the world is faced with an unprecedented threat. But what is more important, the unprecedented threat also gives rise to effectiveness of resistance, unprecedented in its power and strength.

[Kobysh] To continue your topic, I would like to say that in general a completely new situation has arisen in the world, to which our human consciousness has not yet fully adapted. Any any rate, the highest echelon of power in the United States has not yet become aware of this situation, unfortunately for all of mankind and for itself.

Arms Race

It lies in the fact that the former notion of the more weapons there are, the more secure security is, has become a dangerous illusion. And what previously seemed to be an illusion -- a world without wars and without weapons -- has become imperative. Only such a world as this is now possible. You know that at the dawn of this century Vladimir Ilich Lenin warned that the military application of the most powerful achievements of technology could undermine, I quote: the very conditions of the existence of human society. This undermining of the very conditions of the existence of human society has become a reality. And if Washington does not understand this, or resists realizing this fact, this is just an additional confirmation of the fact that America brings with it a threat to all of mankind, including the people of the United States itself.

At the same time, we reject the gloomy view that supposedly mankind has no other path than the stockpiling of mountains of weapons and preparation for war. We consider this view a dangerous anachronism and, moreover, proceed from the fact that the forces opposing military danger and a course of confrontation are superior to the forces of war and are superior to the forces of the supporters of the arms race and confrontation.

It is often said that we live in an age of an information explosion. If this is so, at least in one way this explosion carries with it a very positive charge. Now all, or almost all, people have realized that the nuclear threat concerns everyone. If previously some people thought that the nuclear war would happen somewhere far away and they could sit it out, now I think that people like that essentially do not exist. Everyone understands that the nuclear threat affects all.

I recall a film, also well-known in our country, by the prominent American director Stanley Kramer. It is called "On the Beach." If you recall, this film -- a film protesting against the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and warning against the nuclear threat -- tells of how as a result of a nuclear cataclysm, a group of people miraculously survived on a remote Australian beach.

I fear that even in far-off Australia now there are no people who believe that they can survive. I judge this, in particular, by the fury, anger, and horror with which Reagan's 5-minute radio statement was received, by Australians among others.

This is a new situation, and the movement against war and the arms race prevailing in the world has, of course, a determining significance in this new situation. I repeat that, of course, it would be wrong and dangerous to underestimate the nuclear threat, the threat of war, and all that the present adventuristic and misanthropic course of Washington brings with it.

However, I think it would be more erroneous not to see the fact that a real possibility to create an insurmountable barrier to the path of war has arisen. As regards the USSR, by preserving vigilance and not for a moment forgetting to maintain our defense capability at a proper level, the Soviet Union will continue to struggle so that people may live in peace and so that the basic right of every person -- the right to life -- is materially secure.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has run out. It remains for me to thank you, colleagues, for taking part in our discussion, and to thank our television viewers for their attention. Until our next meeting here in our Studio 9, thank you.

KORNILOV CRITICIZES REAGAN DALLAS SPEECH

LD241408 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 24 Aug 84

["A Platform of Aggression and the Verbal Tightrope Walking Exercise of Its Creators" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The political platform adopted at the convention of the U.S. ruling Republican Party in Dallas (Texas) glaringly revealed the aggressive essence and hegemonistic directedness of the present Washington administration's foreign policy course. And the stronger the international public's alarm and concern over the rampaging militarism in the United States, the more vigorously those in power in Washington try to conceal, to comouflage their policy of whipping up tension and dictating their wishes in world affairs. The latest confirmation of this is the lengthy speech made by President Reagan in Dallas. Posing as a dove, he spoke at length about the horrors of nuclear war and called on the USSR to "join" Washington in order to lessen the war danger.

No denying it, to eliminate the danger of nuclear self immolation that overhangs the world is a paramount task now facing mankind. But who created this threat? The anwer is obvious: Washington is the source of this threat, its striving to recarve the political map of the world, its attempts to break at all cost the existing military strategic pari ty in the world. It is the ruling circles of the United States that started and are continuing the accelerated material preparation for war, having spiraled the Pentagon's budget to sums without precedent in the county's history (300 billion dollars for the 1985 fiscal year). It is these circles that worked out the five-year plan of "rearming America" which will cost American tax payers more than two trillion dollars, that are launching the production of ever new weapons of destruction and death and are bent on turning even outer space into an arena of militaristic ventures. The platform adopted by the convention in Dallas consolidates the "Reagan team's" emphasis on strength as the rockbed of the entire policy of the United States.

No denying it, to curb and reverse the arms race is truly the "task of tasks" today. But is it not Washington that stubbornly blocks its solution? For it is exactly the present administration, which talks at length about its striving for dialogue, that made pointless the nuclear arms talks in Geneva and is openly sabotaging the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons and on preventing the militarisation of outer space. It is Washington that refuses to follow the USSR's example and assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear arms. It is the United States that violated a number of important agreements with the USSR (starting with the 1972 agreement on basic principles of relations) and torpedoed many treaties that it signed with the USSR, including the SALT-2 treaty. The platform adopted in Dallas leaves no doubt that the course of spiraling the arms race will remain further as one of the main components of the policy pursued by Reagan and those around him.

Indeed, the so called "falshpoints" existing in various parts of the world are a dangerous source of tension. Who but Washington, which has elevated terrorism and brigandage to the rank of state policy, is creating new seats of conflicts. Who but Washington is creating ever new seats of tension everywhere -- from Afghanistan to Central America, from Lebanon to the Indian Ocean, rudely interfering in the affairs of sovereign countries. Who but Washington is trying by means of sanctions, blockades and intervention to stifle revolutionary and liberation movements? The platform of the "Reagan party" leaves no doubt that the present rulers of the United States intend to act further like a policeman in their attempts to establish the orders they wish wherever they find it possible.

"America on the march" -- the U.S. President exclaimed in his speech. But in what direction? Both the utterly militarisitc platform announced in Dallas and the actual policy of the United States are patent evidence that Ronald Reagan and those who share his views promise the world not a reduction of the military danger but, on the contrary, a growth of tension and the threat of war.

REAGAN DETROIT VFW SPEECH TERMED DEMAGOGUERY

LD251621 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1209 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, 25 Aug (TASS) -- President Reagan came out with a routine portion of demagoguery and distortion of facts during the final run-in of the U.S. election campaign. In a speech to the annual congress of the ultraconservative organization "Veterans of Foreign Wars" [VFW] in Chicago, where Reagan arrived directly from the Republicans' Dallas election convention, he asserted that his administration virtually day and night is concerned with maintaining and strengthening peace and is striving for talks with the USSR. "I am filled with resolve to try to achieve a firm and lasting peace," the President stated.

It is no coincidence that of late official Washington has been intensively exaggerating the Reagan administration's "love of peace." As the latest opinion polls show, the majority of Americans are seriously concerned by the administration's "service record" on questions of war and peace and come out for the adoption of immediate measures to curb the arms race and to arrange a businesslike and constructive dialogue with the USSR.

However, it is clear from the speech that in Reagan's understanding "peace" means the notorious "peace from positions of strength," peace in an atmosphere of whipping up international tension and preparing for nuclear war. It is a question of the implementation of Reagan's program of "rearming America" -- one of the largest in the country's history -- which envisages the allocation of over $2 trillion to modernize all mass destruction weapons systems and to carry the arms race into new spheres including space. The Reagan administration proclaimed the doctrines, which are still in force, of the "prolonged" and "limited" nuclear war, which are aimed at achieving victory.

In Chicago the head of the Washington administration stated that at the beginning of September the first B-1 strategic bomber will come off the production line and that in recent years the U.S. Navy had received three of the latest Trident nuclear missile submarines, while the fourth had been launched ahead of schedule in January this year. A further seven such submarines are under construction. As far as concerns the plans to create the new MX intercontinental ballistic missile, Reagan stated that its deployment "is being implemented according to the planned schedules."

The President made some really blasphemous statements in which the bandit-like armed aggression against Grenada was again presented as a "liberating" action which had allegedly "strengthened peace and security" in the Caribbean basin.

In other words, Reagan favors a "peace" that would permit the United States to commit armed brigandage and forcibly impose American customs on other countries and peoples with impunity. Reagan's "love of peace" has nothing in common with genuine peace and the security of the peoples.

SETUNSKIY HITS REAGAN SPEECHES, CONVENTION

LD241742 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Dallas (Texas) August 24 TASS -- By TASS special correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy

The Republican Party at its just-ended convention here has officially nominated Ronald Reagan as its candidate for the forthcoming presidential elections and endorsed an election platform that reflects the ideology and policy of the most reactionary grouping within the Republican Party. Its motto may well be Ronald Reagan's remarks that he "outlawed" the Soviet Union and that its bombing will begin in five minutes. According to the newspaper Fort Worth STAR TELEGRAPH, rearmament and then talks with the Soviet Union from the position of strength are the essence of the foreign policy part of the platform.

The Dallas MORNING STAR stresses that according to the platform, the United States shoul seek qualitative superiority for the American Armed Forced over those of the USSR. The election manifesto of the Republicans reflects the present administration's course towards confrontation with the Soviet Union, policy of armed intervention against countries whose policies do not suit Washington, and the U.S. claims to world domination

On the final day of the Republican convention, Ronald Reagan delivered four demagogic speeches in Dallas. The President praised the then "achievements" of his administration especially at home, and railed at his opponents from the Democratic Party. Aiming at credulous voters, he made yet another attempt to play the part of "peace-maker" and soften the unfavourable impression left by its own party's militarist programme.

"A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought," he declared in his speech at the final sitting of the convention. In reality, however, his administration banks on gaining military superiority and victory in thermonuclear conflict.

Reagan resorted to rude anti-Soviet slander in connection with events around Afghanistar portraying the undeclared war unleashed by the United States against its people and government and massive arms deliveries to bandits as positive developments. Turning a blind eye to the U.S. open interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, all Reagan sees there are Soviet soliders. At the same time, the President preferred not to mention the American aggression against the Afghan people carried out by the administration from Pakistani territory, rendering, as acknowledged on severa occasions by the White House, direct military and financial aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

He launched slanderous fabrications about the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan which helps defend that country from aggression, prattled about the unspecified "communist threat" and resorted to other insinuations.

THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, commenting on Reagan's speech at the convention, observes that he disappointed those of his allies who had hoped that the President would use the opportunity to set out his plans for the future. The newspaper points out that this was mostly a speech of a politician who wants to settle accounts with his opponents from among those who fought against him in Congress and during the Democratic convention. According to the LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper, the White House has turned the convention into an unprecedented publicity campaign, into a propaganda war against the Democratic Party and its candidates.

The results of the convention show that the Republican Party, controlled by its right wing, now openly reflects the interests of big capital. In vain would one look among its 2,235 delegates for unemployed, homeless or poor. The convention was attended by political bosses of the Republicans, businessmen, financiers, market speculators, real estate traders and lawyers defending the interests of monopolies. It is no accident that the Dallas TIMES HERALD compares the procedure of Reagan's nomination with a coronation of chairman of the board of directors of a large corporation.

The pro-monopolistic, anti-people orientation of the present administration and the party leadership, hostile to the interests of millions of ordinary Americans, gives cause for concern even to some figures in the Republican Party. The LOS ANGELES TIMES writes that they fear that this will damage Republican Party candidates at congressional elections. That is why the White House hopes that a massive brainwashing campaign and multi-million dollar injections into the presidential "race" will ultimately insure Reagan's re-election.

STURUA: REAGAN MANEUVERING OVER BOMBING REMARK

PM241051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Melor Sturua: "Apologizing or Squirming? The U.S. President Tries To Maneuver"]

[Text] It has finally gotten through to the haughty American eagle that a word is not a sparrow, when it flies away you can't catch it. The provocative anti-Soviet sally perpetrated by President Reagan in front of the CNN microphones, when he flabbergasted his "fellow Americans" with the news of his intention to "outlaw Russia" and begin bombing it "in 5 minutes," has generated angry indignation among the international public, including the U.S. public. Nor could it be otherwise. In our already explosive world such jokes playing with fire causes not laughter but alarm.

Official Washington realized that the President had committed an unforgivable propaganda blunder, giving free rein to the feelings that grip him and blurting out what should have been hidden in the very depths of the Pentagon military kitchen. Truly Homeric efforts were made to avert the scandal, to localize its significance, to reduce the gist of the matter to "an inept but on the whole innocent joke" and to portray the reaction to it as a tempest in a teapot. The tempest was a real one and the "teapot" was the entire planet. And the U.S. President did not manage to emerge dry from this water. The White House apparatus' hopes for their boss' "Teflon" qualities were not realized. The protective "Teflon" coating did not work this time. It could not deflect the righteous anger that gushed in a mighty flow through the branches formed in it.

What was to be done? Common sense seemed to dictate that since the attempt to make out that the provocation was a joke had been unsuccessful, they should at least apologize for it, putting a brave face on a sorry business. But this year common sense is not held in esteem in Washington. They are blinded there by imperial, hegemonistic visions, intoxicated by the cult of naked violence, poisoned by an arrogant sense of their own infallibility and exclusivity and are anxious to move from a "voice trial" to a trial of strength.

And so the people on the Potomac adopted "King Solomon's solution": to apologize in such a way that the wolves were seated and the sheep were...eaten. Another show was played out for the purpose. The President received WASHINGTON POST correspondent Radcliffe in the White House.

The talk turned on family matters rather than political ones -- on the role of the President's wife Nancy and her busy life. (It is also highly indicative that the interview was published in the newspaper's social section and not on the pages assigned to political news). The show's organizers were obviously gambling on Americans' sentimental attitude toward family principles and Reagan's ability to have "confidential talks." The question of the President's provocative statement surfaced, seemingly "casually." THE WASHINGTON POST writes that Reagan said "with some embarrassment": "It would have been better if I hadn't said it" and then, quite without embarrassment, attacked the mass media which made his words public. "If they hadn't broadcast it all over the world it wouldn't have grown into an international incident," Reagan "complained

And so the apology turned into an accusation. The "culprit" was the instrument, not the man who used it. Indeed, it would have been supremely naive to expect anything else. Let's recall the Republican election platform adopted in Dallas recently. It frankly states that "today America does not apologize for its foreign policy." Succinct and clear, without the reassuring crackle of the domestic hearth. The "crackle" in Dallas was quite different: crude anti-Sovietism, overt hostility to the socialist world, spiteful stories in the spirit of Reagan's tirade about the "empire of evil," brandishin the nuclear missile cudgel as the main argument in international affairs -- in brief, playing with fire, and not the kind of fire which brings life to heart but the kind which threatens mankind with a catastrophe of unprecedented proportions.

That Reagan's provocative sally in Santa Barbara and the Republican "superhawks'" inflammatory rhetoric in Dallas were far from being in jest is also borne out by the content of recently declassified Pentagon documents with which representatives of the association of West Coast lawyers for nuclear arms control have had occasion to familiar ize themselves at precisely this time. The documents discuss "emergency measures" elaborated by the White House and the Pentagon in the event of nuclear war, after unleashing a nuclear conflict. The Pentagon's "emergency measures" fit in with the Republican Party's election platform and Reagan's irresponsible anti-Soviet attack. They are united by their criminal irresponsibility and dangerous adventurism, their strong-arm, confrontationist approach toward the intricate complex of Soviet-U.S. relations on whose state the destiny of our planet depends to an enormous -- if not a decisive -- degree.

The international public's grave concern and profound indignation in connection with President Reagan's provocative sally were aroused primarily and mainly by its thrust. Feigned embarrassment in the presence of a newspaper interviewer cannot conceal the impudent military hysteria kindled by Washington at the same time as the arms race. "It would have been better if I hadn't said it," Reagan said. But these are just words once again. "It would be better if you hadn't done it," the peoples are telling Washington, having in mind its aggressive course fraught with the danger of a nuclear missile war. But inasmuch as Washington has "business more important than peace" it allows itself the dubious luxury of what is indubitably troglodyte humor. And this reflects, as in a drop of water, its moral countenance and its predatory grin.

MONDALE CRITICIZES REAGAN SPACE ARMS PROGRAM

LD270728 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 27 TASS -- Walter Mondale, U.S. Democratic presidential candidate, has stated in a radio broadcast that President Reagan intends to spend hundreds of billions of dollars for an arms race in space.

Mr. Mondale emphasised that the programme declared by the present administration for the creation of a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements will not prevent a catastrophe but on the contrary will turn the skies into a nuclear-war arena.

MILITARY INDUSTRY SAID TO CONTROL REPUBLICANS

PM241009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Commentator's Column": "Militarism's Coronation"]

[Text] So, the Republican Party convention in Dallas has nominated Ronald Reagan as candidate for a second term as U.S. President. Nobody expected any other decision. The entire "show" (that is what virtually all the media are calling the convention) was played out exactly according to plan.

No wonder, since the show's producers were the most reactionary groupings of the "Grand Old Party." According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the convention delegates are "on the whole richer, whiter, and more conservative than the entire country." More accurately, the Republicans are controlled by emissaries of big business and, above all, the military-industrial complex. It is no accident that the star of the show was the odious "Mr Conservative" Senator Barry Goldwater, who was rejected by the overwhelming majority of voters in the 1964 elections. This time he shamelessly pontificated on the "charms" of reactionary extremism.

Not much has been said at the convention about the present administration's achievements in the sphere of domestic policy. There was simply nothing to be said. In the unanimous opinion of U.S. observers over the last 4 years or so the rich in the United States have gotten richer and the poor poorer. It is worth noting that around 200 different social organizations reflecting the opinion of millions of unemployed, poor people, negroes, and representatives of other national minorities subjected to discrimination, oppose Reagan's reelection.

The failures on the "home front" have been overshadowed in Dallas by gung-ho chauvinism and militarism. The Republicans are now planning to continue their adventurist foreign policy course. Their program is suffused with viseral anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. It openly calls for a "crusade" against the force of peace and progress. The policy and practice of international terrorism pursued by the White House is wholly approved. The document is imbued with malice for national liberation movements. The big stick of imperialism can be seen in it. The Republican Party's platform can only be called the coronation of unrestrained militarism.

"Down with Reagan! Down with the nuclear maniac!" were the slogans of a demonstration outside the center where the convention is in session. That is the attitude of decent America to the rally of obscurantists and militarists. However, the powers that be from big business control affairs and elections in the "land of the free." They are also fostering the White House team.

REPUBLICAN BATTLE CRIES REFLECTED IN PLATFORM

LD242103 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

"Ring out victorious battle cries," this is the way to entitle the section of the election platform of the United States Republican Party dealing with the Middle East.

This voluminous document adopted with rapturous enthusiasm by the delegates of its convention in Dallas, sums up the results of the Reagan administration's Middle East policy and outlines its goals for the next four years if that administration remains in power after the November elections.

While not even hinting at the generally known failures of that policy, be it in Lebanon, the Persian Gulf or around Libya, those who compiled the Republican platform are lavish in their praise of President Reagan's "clever" and "confidence-inspiring" approach to the Middle East problems. Naturally, this view is not confirmed by a single fact or example. However, this is not the election publicity typical of American political mores and which could have been overlooked. This is a sort of preamble to the justification of the policy which those who wield power in the USA intend to conduct in future.

The "strategic relations with Israel", the further build up of Israel's might with U.S. assistance are being proclaimed as before the basis of "peace protection" in the region, which is how the Middle East situation is described in the platform of Reagan's party. Reagan's team boasts that relations between the United States and Israel are now closer than ever and declares that it is only under the incumbent President that the United States passed on from words to broad political, military and diplomatic cooperation with Israel.

The assertions that "prior to Reagan" relations between the USA and Israel were limited to "words" mean an obvious understatement in the striving to please the Zionist lobby. Suffice it to recall the first intervention into Lebanon launched when Eisenhower was in office, the frustration of the Geneva Middle East conference and the achievement of the Camp David accords when Carter was in office, the continued flow of armaments and dollars to Tel Aviv during the rule of all American presidents from the first day of the existence of the State of Israel. But in other things the authors of the platform do not sin against the truth and, moreover, cite concrete facts in confirmation of their statements which is quite unusual. They mention the coordination of joint military efforts within the framework of U.S.-Israeli groups of strategic planning, and the widening of the programmes of the reinforcement of the industrial base of Israel's defence.

Indeed, under no previous Washington administration did Tel Aviv receive U.S. military and economic aid in such fabulous volumes. It is precisely this administration that supplied Israel with plenty of pellet, phosphorous and "suction" bombs with which the Israeli military were "defending themselves" in Lebanon. It is precisely the United States "flying radars" that guided Israeli bombers to targets in Lebanon and Iraq.

As to diplomatic backing, the Reagan team, in this field too, is not going to rest content with what has been achieved: numerous vetos on the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council which condemn Israel's aggression and expansion against Arabs. In the future the United States threatens to "quit the United Nations" unless that organisation representing the entire world community changes its stand with regard to the annexationist policy of the United States' strategic ally.

Such are the guidelines of Reagan's Middle Eastern policy endorsed by the convention of his party in Dallas. Just as Bourbons in France, the present U.S. rulers learnt nothing and, as we see, have no intention to learn anything.

U.S. MEMO ON GULF INTERFERENCE UNCOVERED

LD252212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 25 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper has published an article about a secret memorandum. It was drafted in May this year by the former director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, Admiral Howe. Among a number of statistics the memorandum sets out in detail five plans for U.S. interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict. As THE WASHINGTON POST says, America has already passed through three stages of the measures named by the admiral.

Let us recall events of not so long ago. While officially maintaining a neutral position in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the United States has inclined in turns first in one, then in the other direction, depending on which side -- Iraq or Iran -- had the military initiative. At the same stage, the White House was waiting for the conflicting sides to wear themselves out as much as possible in the battles. Washington instantly began to make use of the transfer of the military initiative in the conflict to Iran, an intensification of military activity on the Iran-Iraq front, and the spread of the conflict to the Persian Gulf in order to consolidate its position in the Arab world. Specifically, the White House and the Pentagon have begun assiduously to frighten the countries of the Persian Gulf with Muslim extremism and have as much as possible given out American guarantees of security in the form of antiaircraft Stinger missiles, AWACS intelligence aircraft, and an American naval squadron in the roadsteads.

The publication of the above-mentioned memorandum testifies to the true aims of the United States -- to interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of the Persian Gulf region and, first and foremost, to establish its military, economic, and political dominance there. The Pentagon approves of all means of doing this, from setting one country on another to open military pressure.

EXPLODING PIPELINE PLAN SHOWS MILITARIST DESIGNS

LD241819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] A report has come in from Washington about the Pentagon's new military project, to lay a pipeline filled with liquid explosive, which can be detonated at any moment on the appropriate command from NATO Headquarters, along the border of the socialist states on the side of the West European NATO countries. I shall ask our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to comment on this report:

[Zholkver] It must be said that at first this report was received in Western Europe as Washington's latest militarist joke, like those for which President Reagan has, as you know, acquired such scandalous notoriety.

However, it very soon became clear that this time it was a case of a completely serious plan, meticulously drafted, and even already approved by the U.S. military. General Smith, the head of the Pentagon's European directorate, has spoken in some detail about the diameter of the pipes to be used in this structure, and of the combat characteristics of the new liquid explosive, the so-called nitromethane. Even the American firm already producing this nitromethane has been specified. It is Angus Chemicals of California, that same California where the majority of major U.S. military concerns are now concentrated.

The garrulous general also reported something else. It turns out that nitromethane is already being tested in South Korea and West Germany, and has been for quite some time, for at least 4 years.

All these reports have elicited a good deal of agitation in the West European NATO countries, above all in West Germany. Washington plainly intends to use the NATO countries as its military hostages. U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles are being deployed on their territory. Also, as the West German press itself is now recalling, some of the biggest stores of U.S. chemical weapons are sited in the FRG. And now, to crown it all, there is to be a pipeline of liquid explosive as well.

One can fully understand the HAMBURGER MORGENPOST when it writes that all this makes shivers run down the spines of FRG citizens. The SPD and the Greens Parties in the Bonn Bundestag have already issued protests against these terrible plans, as they called them.

It is true that an FRG Government spokesman endeavored to put a brave face on a bad joke when he stated that the government supposedly knew nothing of these plans. But if that is really so, this only confirms that the Pentagon runs the show in the NATO countries without even asking the consent of their governments, to say nothing of their peoples.

On the other hand, the self-same Pentagon and representatives of Angus Chemicals assert that the FRG Defense Ministry was not only informed long ago of the nitromethane project, but was even purchasing some for its own tests.

And so, whatever may be said, this is new confirmation of the Pentagon's extremely dangerous militarist designs. Reporting them, one West German paper noted gloomily: Surely the American generals have not completely taken leave of their senses. It remains only for me to add that this paper bears the symbolic title DIE GLOCKE, the bell. Indeed, for whom will the bell, which the Pentagon and Bundeswehr generals are preparing to ring, toll?

W. EUROPEAN REACTION TO EXPLODING PIPELINE PLAN

LD251332 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS -- The U.S. contemplated provocative militarist project of building a kind of "dynamite belt", a huge multikilometre pipeline filled with liquid explosives which could be blown up at any moment "in case of need", in the European Continent along the borders with socialist countries has aroused grave concern in Europe, with sober-minded politicians and newspapers branding it as another link in the chain of the Pentagon's and NATO's escalated war preparations there. The American military plans to partition Europe with the explosive-filled main in addition to the palisade of American missiles already erected there. All this pursues the aim of increasing the military threat and setting the stage still more solidly for fulfilling the "limited" wars concept in the European Continent.

Bonn. In the Federal Republic of Germany the German Communist Party has condemned the Pentagon's adventurist plans which are fuelling the growth of military danger in the European Continent and throughout the world. "In the face of the steadily growing threat of annihilation to the FRG's population as a result of the implementation of the Pentagon's wild ideas it is essential to put up most vigorous resistance to the construction of the 'dynamite belt'. Plans for building that system are striking proof that the Pentagon is waging practical preparations for war", the leadership of the German Communist Party said in a statement published in the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT today.

The German Communist Party urged the opposition political parties and the West German public at large to come out against their country's conversion literally into a "powder keg." "The West German population needs not 'dynamite belts', but an effective end of the FRG's militarization and a gradual reduction in the number of U.S. military facilities in West German territory", the statement stressed.

"American politicoes obsessed with ideas for militarizing Western Europe", said Ludwig Stiegler, a Bundestag deputy from the Social Democratic Party of Germans, "do no longer find the deployment of the new nuclear missiles enough. They are now scheming to blow the FRG and its population up by means of a 'dynamite belt'. It is necessary to stymie such plans which are being realized under the pretext of 'protecting West Germans'."

The MP called on West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to tell the nation if his government has been informed about the Pentagon's dangerous designs as well as about tests of new lethal weapons near the Bavarian town of Vilsek-Grafenhoehr. "It is time the FRG people should know which new military tests are being carried out by the U.S. in the territory of their country", Stiegler stressed.

Paris. "This fresh American provocation confirms that Reagan has not given up the idea of turing Europe into a likely battlefield", the newspaper L'HUMANITE said. "Being subject to a veritable anti-Soviet schizophrenia, Reagan steps up his provocations against the USSR. This time what is at issue is an exceptionally serious matter". Following the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, "the 'dynamite belt' would become another step in the military escalation (process). It is precisely over the peoples of Europe, both Eastern and Western, that a threat of war is coming to loom again".

"Reagan is keeping up pressure on his allies to anchor them even more deeply in the cold war policy and the arms race", L'HUMANITE stressed.

The Hague. The Dutch Government has reacted in a very reserved manner to the American proposal to build a "dynamite belt" on the borders with socialist countries. But its official spokesman conceded that the American plan figured among other proposals of a military nature that were contained in a report which the Pentagon submitted to Congress and also handed over to the United States' NATO allies in Europe.

Brussels. Without denying that the Pentagon has plans to build an 'explosive belt' in the heart of Europe, a NATO spokesman said the NATO countries are conducting a constant and energetic quest and research into upgrading modern warfare systems of most different kinds, including a plan summarized to West European parliamentarians by American General Anthony Smith, who is concerned with "European problems" in the Pentagon.

U.S. MILITARY TO SET UP SELECT MEDIA GROUP

LD250709 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Our next report is from Washington. It tells of the Pentagon's intention to set up a special group of media men, carefully selected representatives of telegraph agencies, newspapers, radio, and television companies. They will accompany American troops, a spokesman of the American military department announced, during future invasions and military operations. The dispatches of the reporters in the group, who, by the way, will undergo the necessary military training, will be very strictly censored. In effect, the American military is attempting to provide itself with propaganda cover for the future aggressive actions in various part of the world.

Need for Press Pool Questioned

LD242045 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov.

The United States Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has approved recommendations for establishing a press pool to give maximum coverage to future combat operations. A group of journalists will be set up at the Pentagon, including war correspondents, to provide its chief with necessary assistance.

What are the future combat operations which the Pentagon intends to carry out and which the new press pool, comprising misinformers close to the Pentagon, is called upon to cover? Will they be against Nicaragua or Cuba, Syria, Lebanon or other countries, the targets of threats and blackmail by American imperialism? Or is the Pentagon planning "preemptive strikes" at national liberation movements, at nations that embark on the road of independent development and progressive changes? This way or another, the very fact of the establishment of the "pool" is graphical evidence of the aggressive plans that are being nurtured by the Pentagon brass hats.

The bandit assault on Grenada, cynically described in the platform adopted at the Republican Party's convention in Dallas, Texas, an an example to the whole world, sparked off a wave of indignation and protests world-wide. The Reagan administration was universally condemned for its actions. In order to prevent such "shortcomings," the Pentagon has started drawing plans for a propaganda-information cover for its future aggressive adventures.

It will hardly deceive anyone through misinformation of world public opinion. It is well known that institutionalised terrorism in all its varieties, intervention and aggression are the real triad of official Washington.

PENTAGON NUCLEAR EMERGENCY PLANS VIEWED

PM241441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "'Emergency Measures' Being Elaborated"]

[Text] San Francisco, 23 Aug -- The White House and the Pentagon are drawing up "emergency measures" in the event of a nuclear war. That is evidenced by recently declassified Pentagon documents which representatives of the U.S. Association of West Coast Lawyers managed to get hold of. Specific measures have already been drawn up for transferring local power in its entirety to representatives of the military department once a nuclear conflict breaks out. As a spokesman for the lawyers' association stated, the Pentagon leadership intends in the event to immediately declare a state of emergency throughout the country's entire territory and take control of the activity of the organs of executive power of states and districts.

A U.S. Defense Department document entitled "Basic Operations in the Event of an Emergency Situation" directly indicates that representatives of the military must undertake the maintenance of law and order in the country, that is, to all intents and purposes replacing the courts and the police. At the same time, as follows from another document, mass requisition of civilian property -- specifically houses and means of transport -- will be carried out to meet the needs of the Army and the military administration. Moreover, the military will take control of all printing presses, newspaper editorial bureaus, and radio and TV stations.

Pushing ahead with military preparations, U.S. ruling circles, as is patently clear from the Pentagon documents, are drawing up plans to establish a military dictatorship in the country.

LEHMAN PRC VISIT, EXPANDING MILITARY TIES VIEWED

LD242337 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1832 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] John Lehman, U.S. Navy secretary, today ended his 9-day visit to China. He met with Chinese leaders and high-ranking military figures, visited a number of Chinese naval bases, and discussed the possibility of supplying U.S. naval equipment to that country. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that well-informed diplomats report that all indications are that Beijing is prepared to open its ports to visits by U.S. naval vessels for the first time in over 30 years as a token of expanding U.S.-Chinese military cooperation.

Judging by the U.S. press reports, it was discussion of precisely this question that occupied the central place during the U.S. Navy secretary's visit to China. Washington lends great strategic importance to the U.S. Navy's access to Chinese ports within the context of extending its military presence in the Pacific basin.

IVANOV ON PRC-PAKISTAN NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION

LD261717 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] We begin with a commentary by Boris Ivanov who writes:

The head of the Pakistani administration, General Ziaul Haq, has repeatedly pointed to close ties existing between Islamabad and Beijing in many spheres. He said Pakistani-Chinese relations were really unique. What does that mean? Apparently, unique relations signify bilateral cooperation in the development of nuclear weapons which has been growing and expanding with every year. Both Beijing and Islamabad are rejecting any such contacts, but there are many facts showing that those contacts do exist. According to the daily PATRIOT, it has been widely acknowledged that Pakistan has become a nuclear power and that China made a direct contribution to the development of Pakistan's nuclear potential, while an indirect contribution came from the United States. The United States Democratic Senator Alan Cranston recently said he had obtained new information leading to the conclusion that Pakistan assisted by Chinese specialists was engaged in secret work to build a nuclear weapon of its own. In recent months, the Ziaul Haq administration increased its secret purchases of nuclear technology and equipment, which it buys from West Germany and French firms through Turkey. These secret purchases show that Pakistan is intensifying the effort to build an atomic bomb of its own. France has said that Pakistan had acquired considerable quantities of aluminum centrifuges which were ideal for the production of nuclear fuel.

Besides, Pakistan has sufficient quantities of reflecting connectors, gasifying and solidifying units, and other equipment that can be used to produce uranium of high concentration. According to American experts, these units can produce 90 to 120 kilograms of nuclear fuel a year; that is, 5 to 7 atomic bombs.

The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES said the main operation to produce nuclear weapons was carried out at the Kahuta secret center near Islamabad. An underground testing facility has been built near Multan. But experts say that Pakistan could not have made this progress in the nuclear field only by smuggling in technology and equipment. It also got active help from Beijing.

According to well-informed sources, China has long been providing assistance to Pakistan in developing nuclear weapons on the basis of a nuclear cooperation agreement.

This was stated in the United States Congress last year by the United States assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Howard Schaffer. Western observers believe that Chinese nuclear experts and Pakistani scientists are jointly working in Kahuta on the atom bomb documents that China gave to Pakistan. That bomb was tested by China back in the mid-1960's. Besides, they are jointly using the drafts stolen by Pakistani experts from the Urenco Netherlands concern 10 years ago. Some other reports say that Beijing recently gave concentrated uranium to its Pakistani partner that can be used to produce a nuclear explosion device.

In this connection, concern is caused by Beijing's efforts to gain access to the latest American nuclear technology without providing sufficient guarantees that it will be used for peaceful purposes and will not be passed on to third nations. Could it be that the Chinese leadership claims its devotion to the principles of the nuclear arms non-proliferation merely to cover the real nature of its unique relations with Pakistan in the sphere of nuclear cooperation? The unique relations existing between China and Pakistan give rise to apprehension and justifiable concern in the region. Obviously, the promotion of Chinese-Pakistani nuclear cooperation contains a threat to peace and the security of the countries situated there.

CHINESE DIPLOMATS AT MOSCOW SOIREE FOR PRC WRITER

OW232056 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The soiree celebrating famous Chinese writer Ye Shengtao's 90th birthday was a significant event in Moscow's cultural life. The soiree was held in the House of Friendship With Foreign Countries in Moscow. Present at the soiree were some Soviet sinologists, Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society activists, representatives of various Soviet cirlces, and diplomats from the Chinese Embassy in the USSR. (Somochin), a Soviet sinologist and translator of the novel "Ni Huanzhi," gave a report on Ye Shengtao's writings at the soiree.

He made detailed analysis of Ye Shengtao's writings' salient features in various stages, which firmly followed the traditions of the 4 May 1919 democratic movement and strived to reflect the truth of life. His report also emphatically discussed Ye Shengtao's works on the difficult life of Chinese intellectuals.

(Adning), a Soviet sinologist who presided over the soiree, spoke last. He said: We are happy to tell you here that Ye Shengtao's works have been repeatedly translated and published in the Soviet Union. There are also (Deputy Ph.D) [Fu Bo Shi] dissertations on Ye Shengtao's writing. We wish good health and long life to Ye Shengtao, a founder of new Chinese literature and an outstanding Chinese writer.

During the soiree held in the House of Friendship With Foreign Countries, a counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union presented a new edition of Ye Shengtao's novel "Ni Huanzhi" and a collection of his articles to the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

CHERNENKO SPEECHES, ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN JAPAN

Writes Forward in Book

PM271139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

["For the Strengthening of Mutual Trust" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo August 24 TASS -- The publication here of a book of speeches and articles by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko by the Kokusai Bunka Shuppansa Publishing House, has become a significant event in Japan's social and political life.

Much of the Japanese public's attention is attracted to Konstantin Chernenko's address to the Japanese reader. It says:

When thinking of Japan, I am constantly aware of the tremendous, yet untapped, possibilities of Soviet-Japanese cooperation. For this reason, I received with satisfaction the proposal to publish a collection of my articles and speeches in your country.

Geography has so decided that the USSR and Japan are to be close neighbours. Our shores are washed by the waters of one and the same Pacific Ocean. However, it cannot be said that relations between our countries are calm ones.

As is known, it is impossible to rewrite history, particularly in our nuclear age, when we all live in the mutually interconnected brittle world. In such a world the requirement of developing truly goodneighbourly full-blooded relations between the USSR and Japan is making itself ever more persistently felt. This is necessary for the sake of the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples, for peace in Asia and throughout the whole world.

I know how close the Japanese people, who have experienced the terrible tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, take to heart the threat of war. Japan's three "noes: in respect of nuclear arms -- "not to produce", "not to have", "not to allow" -- is the fundamental political conclusion drawn by Japan in its time. We welcome it. And not only welcome it.

On being forced to create its own appropriate potential in response to the U.S. nuclear armaments buildup, the Soviet Union assumed the obligation to not be the first to use nuclear arms. More than that, not to use them at all against countries that do not have either their own or foreign nuclear weapons on their territory. It is our supreme interest to achieve a scaling down of the arms race, first of all, naturally, the nuclear arms race. We are prepared to cover our part of the road right up to and including the full liquidation of weapons of mass destruction if the other side also takes a constructive position and accepts the principle of equality and equal security.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to say three "yeses" in matters concerning Soviet-Japanese relations.

First: We stand for an enrichment of political ties and contacts between the USSR and Japan. The Soviet Union's proposal to Japan to conclude a treaty on goodneighbourhood and cooperation remains in force. That would be an important step towards strengthening mutual trust and the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the continuation of talks regarding a peace treaty. Our countries' joint elaboration with the participation of other interested states of confidence-building measures in the Far East could play a useful role in the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Second: We favor a substantial expansion of businesslike mutually advantageous ties between the USSR and Japan. The potential possibilities are tremendous. The Soviet Union's forthcoming five-year plan and the subsequent years will be linked for us with the development of the extremely rich areas adjoining the Baykal-Amur-Main trunk railway. We will undoubtedly find applications in our national economy for that zone's unique resources. But, we would be prepared to give thought to the participation of other countries, including Japan, in the fulfillment of our large-scale plans.

Third: We favor the multiplication of cultural ties between the USSR and Japan. Soviet people are familiar with works of the creative genius of the Japanese people. And we know that the Japanese people have a deep interest in Russian Soviet culture. Attention to each other's culture and knowledge of the spiritual heritage of each people, open a direct road to the heart and mind.

In conclusion, I would like to express the hope that acquaintance with the collection of my articles and speeches will help the Japanese reader see and better understand that the Soviet people strives for peace and creativity, for good relations with all its neighbours -- both close and distant ones. If this happens, I will be sincerely happy.

I wholeheartedly wish the Japanese people well-being and prosperity in conditions of inviolable peace.

Japanese Reaction To Foreword

LD261814 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

Broad circles of the Japanese public, the press received with great interest the book of speeches and articles of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko brought out in Japan. Many Japanese newspapers are unanimous in the opinion that the publication of the book is of much significance for the further widening of all-round ties between Japan and the USSR. The newspaper MAINICHI describes the address of the Soviet leader to Japanese readers as a political initiative and stresses that it has raised a wide range of questions dealing with relations between the two countries, reflects the stand of the Soviet Union which proceeds from a long-term perspective.

This stand is set out in the three points on which the Soviet Union says a firm "yes" to its neighbor, Japan. The Soviet Union stands for an enrichment of political ties and contacts with Japan, for a substantial expansion of mutually advantageous business ties with Japan, for the multiplication of cultural ties.

There are untapped possibilities in Soviet-Japanese relations in each of these directions. Viewing the present state of these relations the Japanese newspaper ASAHI holds that the positive aspects that appeared of late are "not enough for a serious breakthrough."

The development of truly goodneighbourly full-blooded ties between Japan and the USSR is indeed a vital necessity for both peoples. It is dictated also by the interests of peace in Asia and all over the world. What can be done to achieve precisely this development? The conclusion of a treaty on goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan would be an important step to consolidate mutual trust. The proposal to this effect which remains in force was advanced by the Soviet Union six odd years ago. The draft treaty was turned over to the then Foreign Minister of Japan Sonoda during the Soviet-Japanese talks in Moscow.

It was pointed out that such a document would apply to those spheres of Soviet-Japanese relations that are ripe for being placed on a firm basis of treaty. The treaty would not damage the relations of the USSR and Japan with third countries, would not infringe on the interests of other states.

It was proclaimed from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union is prepared to conduct concrete talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all countries interested in this. Japan must surely be interested in this and it could play a certain role in elaborating such confidence-building measures jointly with the Soviet Union and with participation of other countries.

There exist vast potentials for mutually advantageous economic cooperation. They have been enumerated in the address. Specifically, the Soviet Union's large-scale plans to develop rich areas adjacent to the Baykal-Amur Mainline cannot but attract the attention of the Japanese business circles.

In a word, the Soviet Union expressed again the readiness to act in the direction of the development of reliable relations of goodneighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan, naturally on the basis of reciprocity.

FORMER U.S. DIPLOMAT QUESTIONS U.S. KAL CLAIMS

LD261429 Moscow World Service in English 0810 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The Brazilian mass media are widely commenting on an interview given to the Italian paper MESSAGERO by a former American diplomat, John Keppel. Here is what our correspondent in Rio De Janeiro writes about this:

For a long time, as John Keppel admits, he cooperated with the CIA and took an active part in numerous anti-communist operations, including the military coup in Brazil in 1964 as a result of which President Joao Goulart was deposed.

Keppel has published the results of his own thorough inquiry into the circumstances of the intrusion of a South Korean airliner into Soviet airspace on 31 August 1983. In the opinion of Brazilian commentators, the publication by Keppel of his conclusions should be extremely unpleasant for the Reagan administration and it is easy to see why. Flight 007 of the Korean Air Lines was on an intelligence mission planned jointly by the Governments of the United States and South Korea. Keppel calls attention to the fact that the aircraft was piloted by Chun Byung-in, a 45-year-old colonel of the South Korean Air Force, who had logged over 10,000 hours without accident and who shortly before was promoted to the rank of the South Korean president's personal pilot.

The CIA and the Pentagon, Keppel says, did everything to prevent the remnants of the aircraft from getting into someone else's hands, otherwise it could be easily proved that the plane was on a spy mission. Keppel presents facts to support his conclusions. As he says, the Boeing performing flight 007 blew up 49 seconds after being hit by missiles from a Soviet fighter. This proves that the airliner was blasted by an explosive device which had been planted in it. The people on board knew nothing about the device, which had to go off on a radio command from overseas in case of the mission's failure.

There are other mysterious circumstances deserving attention, too. For example, Keppel recalls that the former U.S. President, Richard Nixon, was also to have flown on that aircraft to Seoul to attend some ceremonies.

At the last moment, however, he cancelled his flight. Now on whose advice did he do it? Keppel maintains he knows the name of the man who had warned Mr Nixon. And there is another point. The crew of the Korean aircraft had 12 people more than it would have on a routine flight. According to the official report of ICAO, the International Civil Aviation Organization, there was a replacement crew on board, yet it is well known that 5 of those 12 persons had nothing to do with the Korean airlines and never served with it.

DPRK'S KANG SONG-SAN MOSCOW STOPOVER ON WAY HOME

SK261136 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The DPRK party and government delegation led by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, stopped over in Moscow on its way home following its visit to Romania.

The delegation was met and seen off by persons (?in official capacity), including Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union.

USSR-JAPANESE TOKYO TALKS ON UNGA SESSION

LD251407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Soviet-Japanese consultations have taken place in Tokyo in connection with the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session. Participating in them from the Soviet side were Ambassador Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and Chizov, USSR charge d'affaires in Japan. Participating from the Japanese side were (Yamato), general director of the Department of UN Affairs at the Japanese Foreign Ministry. There was discussion of the prevention of nuclear war, limiting armaments, and disarmament. Also discussed was the strengthening of international security, including elemination of hotbeds of conflict and crisis situations in various parts of the world.

ACTIVITY ON ROK LEADER'S UPCOMING JAPAN VISIT

'Unprecedented' Security

SK270031 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo metropolitan police authorities are maintaining a posture of high combat-readiness in connection with the preparations for South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan from 6 to 8 September. Japanese papers reported that unprecedented security measures have been taken to ensure the safety of the dictator.

Most of Japan's opposition parties are bitterly denouncing the Nakasone regime for having invited Chon Tu-hwan to visit Japan.

Tokyo Rally Opposes Visit

SK261133 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] A rally has been held in Tokyo under the slogan "We oppose hangman Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming visit to Japan."

Speakers stressed that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is maintained in South Korea only by U.S. (?approval). The Japanese Government is preparing to welcome the Seoul dictator as an honored guest at the beginning of October [as heard], thereby undisguisedly supporting his bloody terrorist policy.

The rally participants pointed out that Chon Tu-hwan's arrival date in Japan will be a day of a mass national protest march.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE UNION TALKS BEGINS IN MOSCOW

LD241323 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- A delegation from the Japanese Confederation of Labour (DOMEI) is on an official visit here with Yoshikazu Tanaka, DOMEI secretary-general, at the head, opened talks here today with a Soviet delegation led by Vasiliy Prokhorov, deputy chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR. The negotiations are focusing on pressing problems of the international working-class movement and opportunities for developing bilateral links.

At their first meeting, the sides expressed concern about the extraordinary deterioration of the international situation, dictating the need for form contacts between trade unions of different orientations.

After recalling that this is the first visit by a representative delegation from DOMEI to the Soviet Union, Yoshikazu Tanaka voiced the hope that the exchange of opinions with the AUCCTU leadership will be fruitful. "Despite the difference of views on a number of problems, we shall look for ways of achieving mutual understanding in the interests of peace and international security", he said.

Apart from Moscow, the guests during their week-long stay in the USSR will visit also Leningrad and Kiev, capital of the Soviet Ukraine, tour factories and farms, and study the socio-economic activities of Soviet trade unions.

Japanese Delegation on Relations

LD261655 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Leningrad August 26 TASS -- A delegation of the Japanese Federation of Labour (DOMEI) led by general secretary of the confederation Yoshikazu Tanaka has been sightseeing in Leningrad and familiarising itself with the activity of Leningrad trade unions. The guests are staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

During a meeting in the Palace of Trade Unions, the guests were told about the role of Soviet trade unions in the protection of the interests of the working people, in the implementation of the tasks of the economic and social development of Leningrad and the Leningrad region, about international ties. The hope was expressed that the delegation's visit will promote the widening of contacts in the interests of mutual understanding and goodneighbourliness. It was pointed out that the need of developing really goodneighbourly full-blooded relations between the USSR and Japan is expressed in the address of Konstantin Chernenko, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to readers in Japan in connection with the publishing of a book of his speeches and articles in Japan.

Japan is the only country in the world that underwent an atomic bombing, Yoshikazu Tanaka told a TASS correspondent. Our confederation is now launching an active anti-nuclear movement on the basis of the three principles: not to have, not to acquire, and not to produce nuclear weapons. It is important that the address of the Soviet leader to Japanese people expresses precisely not [as received] the Soviet Union's striving to develop political, economic, and cultural ties with Japan.

The guests from Japan visited places in Leningrad reminiscent of history and events of the revolution, went to the Hermitage and to the Isakievskiy Cathedral, went to see the Lenin memorial in Razli. At the Piskarevo memorial cemetry, they paid tribute to the memory of Leningraders and soldiers who perished in the years of the Great Patriotic War, placed flowers on the common graves.

FURTHER ACTIVITY ON MPR BATMONH'S ELEVATION

Comparison of Appointment

Mocow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 August in its First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report on the extraordinary Eighth plenum of the MPRP Central Committee during which Batmonh replaced Tsedenbal as MPRP Central Committee secretary general. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Information Report on the Extraordinary Eighth Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 23 Aug Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page C 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: Ulaanbaatar, 23 Aug -- MONTSAME agency reports .... (supplying dateline)

Paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA: On the MPRP Central Committee Politburo's instructions, the plenum ... (adding "Central Committee")

Paragraph seven, line four reads in PRAVDA: countries; the consolidation of the unity and cohesiveness of . . . (adding "of the unity")

Paragraph 10, last line reads in PRAVDA: and the people.

The plenum fully and unanimously approved the conclusions drawn in the speech by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and the tasks put forward in it.

The plenum unanimously . . . (adding paragraph)

Molomjamts Plenum Speech Cited

PM241344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Information Report on Extraordinary Eighth MPRP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Addressing the MPRP Central Committee Plenum, D. Molomjamts observed that Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal's state of health prevented him from further carrying out the duties of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, D. Molomjamts said, is an outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, who has been at the helm of our party and state for over 40 years. Worthily continuing the work of D. Suhe-Baatar and Kh. Choybalsan, he has made an invaluable contribution to implementing the country's historic transition from feudalism to socialism and to resolving the tasks of creating the material and technical base of socialism, improving social relations, and educating the new man.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal has devoted all his driving energy, wealth of knowledge and experience, exceptional talent, and tireless creative labor to selflessly serving the cause of the party and the people and to resolving key sociopolitical and socioeconomic tasks of the country's development such as the planned development of the economy and culture, the formation of socialist cooperation in agriculture, the industrialization of the country, and the deepening of the socialist cultural revolution.

He has set an example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist teaching under Mongolian conditions.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal is a prominent figure in the international communist and workers movement, and a staunch communist and internationalist. He has consistently fought to comprehensively develop and strengthen the indissoluble friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which is an inexhaustible source for the development and prosperity of socialist Mongolia, to strengthen our ties and friendly relations with the other fraternal socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement, and all progressive forces, and to maintain and ensure peace and the peoples' security.

On the instructions of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, D. Molomjamts then proposed that Jambyn Batmonh be elected general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. We are well aware, he said, that Comrade J. Batmonh is a prominent figure in our party and state and a man of enormous life and work experience.

Comrade J. Batmonh grew up and was molded in the years of people's power and received a higher economic education. He studied at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, where he obtained a degree, and holds the title of professor.

J. Batmonh has been working with Yu. Tsedenbal for the last 10 years or more and has directly participated in elaborating and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state and topical problems of the country's development. He has devoted all of his strength, energy, knowledge, and experience to implement the party's socioeconomic policy and to increase the Mongolian people's well-being.

Comrade J. Batmonh, a devoted communist and internationalist, makes great efforts and shows constant concern to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, and pays great attention to developing and deepening socialist economic integration.

Comrade J. Batmonh has consistently implemented our party and state policy in combating imperialism and reactionary forces and defending and maintaining world peace and the peoples' security.

By his daily attention and concern for working people, sensitivity toward people, high party principledness and exactingness, organizational abilities, and personal qualities including diligence, modesty, simplicity, and honesty, Comrade J. Batmonh has earned respect among his colleagues and the Communists and working people of our country.

Comrade J. Batmonh has always worthily fulfilled every assignment entrusted him by the party and has frutifully worked to successfully implement the political line of the MPRP and the people's state.

D. Molomjamts concluded by stressing that the MPRP Central Committee Politburo is fully confident that Comrade J. Batmonh will, in the lofty post of MPRP Central Committee general secretary, worthily lead the Central Committee -- our party's combat headquarters.

Batmonh Acknowledges CPSU Greetings

LD242124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, has expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally for the cordial congratulations and good wishes in connection with his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The telegram stresses that the Communists and the working people of Socialist Mongolia infinitely cherish the close ties of friendship and fraternity with the great Soviet people and always see them as a reliable guarantee and decisive condition for the successful construction of socialism on Mongolian soil.

USSR, PHILIPPINES EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PM270931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Cesar Virata congratulating him on his reappointment as prime minister of the Philippines and wishing him further success in his activities. In a reply telegram, Cesar Virata expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wished the Soviet Union further prosperity.

The telegrams express the hope that Soviet-Philippine relations will continue to develop in a spirit of good cooperation for the benefit of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of consolidating peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

BAKHTAR CITED ON DRA PROTEST NOTE TO PAKISTAN

PM270921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[Text] Kabul, 25 Aug -- According to a BAKHTAR agency report, a note has bee. handed in at the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in the DRA. The notes says in particular:

The Islamabad authorities, echoed by the imperialist countries' news media have recently raised a fresh wave of tendentious propaganda. It is alleged that the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan launched a ground and air attack against Pakistan. The Afghan authorities concerned state that there has been neither any air nor ground aggression against Pakistan's territory, term the Pakistani authorities' claims regarding it a sheer lie, and resolutely reject it.

At a time when the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva are being resumed and the 39th U.N. General Assembly session is drawing closer, the Islamabad authorities are fabricating such scenarios with propaganda and political aims with the cooperation and under the leadership of American and Chinese circles. They make every effort so that this poisonous and mendacious propaganda will distract the attention of the Pakistani and world public from the realities, put up obstacles at the Geneva talks, and raise a hostile outcry at the UN General Assembly.

DRA'S KARMAL CITES NATIONAL ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

LD262032 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 26 TASS -- Despite the undeclared war against Afghanistan waged by imperialism and reaction with the United States in the lead, considerable successes have been achieved by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its economic development, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal said in an interview to the newspaper HAGIGAT ENGELAB SAUR. He said that good crops are expected this year. More than two million hectares of land was planted during the spring sowing campaign, which means full implementation of assignments under plan. Taking into account the autumn sowing campaign, altogether 3,830 thousand hectares will be planted in the current year. The harvesting continues and the results that have already been achieved are promising. It is expected that 2,860 thousand tons of wheat will be harvested. According to the estimates, the harvest of technical crops will also increase considerably this year.

The results achieved attest to full support by the Afghan peasantry of the policy of the party and the revolutionary state, the increase of awareness of the peasants and a feeling of patriotic responsibility for the country's economic development, Babrak Karmal said. Having suffered a number of military defeats, counter-revolution and its patrons switch to banditism in the economic sphere, in an effort to hamper the development of Afghanistan's national economy, including its agriculture, to prevent the improvement of the people's life, to undermine the people's faith in the revolution. But these efforts are futile. Agricultural production in the Republic, far from lowering, is constantly on the increase. The post-revolutionary years showed convincingly the superiority of new people's power which is solving the problems facing society and ensuring its speedy economic development.

The Afghan leader said that a thoroughly considered course of the party at the implementation of radical social and economic transformation in the village is the basis of all achievements.

The order of land-tenure has been revised in the years after the revolution. Big landownership, which had been the main obstacle to the development of national agriculture, was liquidated. As many as eleven million rural people were exempt from debts to feudals and landlords. The prices of chemicals and farming implements were lowered considerably. The state purchase prices of cotton and sugar beet were raised. In the past Afghan year, the state provided for peasants 112 thousand tons of chemicals, 13 thousand tons of wheat seeds, various pesticides and means for combating cattle diseases. Mechanised agricultural stations from which land tillers can lease farm machinery have been created for the first time in the country's history.

Babrak Karmal said further that the cooperative movement is intensively developed in the country. As many as 415 agricultural, consumers', craftsmen's cooperatives now function in the Republic. They have a membership of 75,000.

Afghanistan's leader spoke highly of the fraternal internationalist assistance rendered to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the development of agriculture by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

GAHDHI, SINGH MEET USSR DELEGATION, DISCUSS TIES

PM241357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Indestructible Friendship"]

[Text] Delhi, 22 Aug -- A meeting was held here yesterday between Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi and a Soviet delegation headed by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation is visiting India in connection with Indian-Soviet friendship month being held throughout the country to mark the 13th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India and the 37th anniversary of India's independence.

During the meeting there was an exchange of opinions on the state and possibilities for further expanding the mutually beneficial Indian-Soviet relations. The prime minister noted the great role played by Soviet and Indian public organizations in the consolidation of the friendship and rapprochement between the two countries' peoples.

Questions relating to the international situation and, in particular, the atmosphere in Asia, were also broached. I. Gandhi expressed grave concern at the attempts by the forces of external and internal reaction to destabilize the country's domestic political situation, to undermine India's sovereignty, and complicate the atmosphere in South Asia. In this context, the prime minister stressed the special significance of Indian-Soviet friendship as an important factor for preserving peace and strengthening the people's security.

The Indian head of government conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the Soviet leadership, to K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, and to all Soviet people.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation was received by Indian President Zail Singh. He highly rated the state of the Indian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation, which are of great significance for both the two countries' peoples and for the cause of world peace. Zail Signh expressed grave concern at the heightening of international tension and specifically, at the deterioration in the situation in the immediate vicinity of Indian's borders. He highly appreciated the efforts of the Soviet Union and its leadership aimed at ending the arms race, above all, the nuclear arms race.

U.S., USSR INDIAN OCEAN MILITARY PRESENCE VIEWED

LD222043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Aug 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] A report from New York says that a session has opened there of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean. The committee is to complete preparations for an international conference to work out an agreement on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. I shall ask my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov, to tell us about this problem in greater detail:

[Andrianov] It is scarcely necessary to point out the pressing need, particularly in the present international situation, to turn one of the world's largest water basins into a zone of peace and cooperation. Perhaps it suffices to recall that one-third of the world's population lives in the states adjoining the Indian Ocean. In addition, the region plays a very important role in world politics and economics. For this reason, the international climate that prevails in such a broad zone unquestionably influences regions located far beyond it.

Unfortunately, the Indian Ocean is regarded as a zone of danger of mounting military tension to this day. Most of the so-called "hot spots," representing a potential threat not merely to the peoples of coastal countries, are situated there. The generator of tension in this basin is the militarist expansion of the United States, which clearly revealed itself as long as 2 decades ago, but has acquired a particularly dangerous scope during the Reagan administration's tenure in office. Voicing the official Washington viewpoint, Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, has unceremoniously declared that the Indian Ocean is a region where the terms "parity" and "equality" are unacceptable to the United States. We, he stressed, must have naval superiority there. To this end, the Pentagon is implementing a 5-year program at an accelerated rate for further building up its strategic might in the Indian Ocean. The program is to be completed next year. Moreover, the transatlantic money-bags have forked out an enormous sum -- 25 billion dollars -- for the implementation of the program. Such generosity can only be explained by the fact that the United States' militarist activity in the Indian Ocean is part of the Reagan administration's global strategy to build up armaments with the intention of attaining military supremacy throughout the world.

One does not have to be a military specialist to see the real threat from the southern strategic direction to the security of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states that is created by such U.S. activities in the Indian Ocean. In essence, a new region of forward-based American strategic forces has been established there. It is these circumstances that have dictated the need for a Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean. Washington frequently points to it in an attempt to justify its own military activities in the basin, but one can sense the overt hypocrisy of such attempts a mile off. Wasn't it our country that first offered the United States to sit down at the negotiating table for bilateral talks aimed at the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean? It was none other than Washington that deliberately wrecked these talks when it sensed that they had made considerable headway. The thesis that exists in certain quarters that so-called great power rivalry is the source of tension in the Indian Ocean is not borne out by the facts. Such an interpretation is simply not objective. Even an elementary examination of the facts is enough to convince one that the Soviet military presence in the ocean is quite inconsiderable in scale, and has remained unchanged for a number of years. And by its nature, it fundamentally differs from the American presence. All you need to do is compare the composition and structure of groups of Soviet ships with the U.S. naval force in the Indian Ocean.

Moreover, Soviet ships are not intended for use against coastal states from the point of view of their operational-tactical characteristics since their job is to neutralize the American naval force there. It is the latter that has repeatedly demonstrated the real threat it creates to the countries of the Indian Ocean basin by its presence.

For this reason, the overwhelming majority of the coastal states advocates the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, and this position is firmly and consistently backed by our country, while the United States, acting in concert with its allies, is erecting obstructions on the path to an international conference on the Indian Ocean, the convening of which has already been put off three times through their fault.

BRIEFS

INDIAN OFFICIAL IN AZERBAIJAN -- (?Mathas Solanki), chief minister of India's Gujarat City, has arrived in Azerbaijan SSR. The objective behind his visit is to acquaint himself with achievements in Azerbaijan SSR. He is the [word indistinct] of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society in Gujarat City, which has fraternal ties with Azerbaijan, and is visiting our country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. (?Solanki) has visited sites of interest in Baku, [name indistinct] Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and Apsheronskiy Rayon, and called on the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries. Comrade Suleyman Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, yesterday received the Indian guest. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 21 Aug 84 GF]

TURKMEN MARKS DRA INDEPENDENCE -- A ceremonial meeting marking the 65th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence was held in Ashkhabad on 21 August. Ashkhabad Gorkom Secretary Arazova opened the ceremony. The ceremony was organized by representatives of the Turkmen community. Reporters and speakers at the ceremony highly assessed the Afghan people's achievements during the 65 years of independence and spoke about the unlimited Soviet assistance offered the fraternal Afghan people for the construction of a new life and for the defense of the April Revolution, and about the development of friendship and cooperation between the Afghan and Soviet peoples. A congratulatory message was sent to the Afghanistan-USSR society in Kabul. Bazarova, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, attended the ceremony. Ceremonies marking the independence of Afghanistan were also held in other cities of the republic. [Summary] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 21 Aug 84 GF]

LEVIN VIEWS S. PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

LD262043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] The annual session of the forum of states in the southern Pacific Ocean opens tomorrow on the small island of Tuvalu. As an AFP dispatch reports, the main item on the conference's agenda will be Australian Prime Minister Hawke's proposal to declare the region a nuclear-free zone. A news commentary with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

The problem of creating nuclear free zones has attracted particular attention lately. It cannot be said that it was not thought of before, or that specific proposals were not made. Suffice to recall the initiative of former Finnish President Kekonnen, who advocated the transformation of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, to be convinced that this idea was floated long ago. And yet, I would repeat, it has acquired a new quality of late. Proposals on creating nuclear-free zones are being made in many countries in the world, and this April the first international conference on nuclear free zones, in which more than 200 representatives of town councils from Britain, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the FRG, as well as the United States, Japan, and New Zealand took part, was held in the British town of Manchester. Now, as the AFP dispatch said, representatives of governments -- it should be noted that the conference is to be held at summit level -- of Australia, New Zealand, and 13 other small island states, including Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu, and the smallest state in the world after the Vatican, Tuvalu, are talking about the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

The reason for this increase in statements advocating the creation of nuclear-free zones is the sharply heightened adventurism of the policy of the United States. However much President Reagan and his aides tries to present a provocative statement about the nuclear bombing of the Soviet Union as a kind of inoffensive joke, the world has appraised these words as a reflection of irresponsible militaristic policy. It has made the appraisal and come to the appropriate conclusion.

One can with all justification relate the Australian proposal on the transformation of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean into a nuclear-free zone to this conclusion as well. It should also be said that the second largest state in the region, New Zealand, not only actively supports Australia's proposal, but has gone a step further and adopted a decision to ban American ships with nuclear weapons aboard from entering its waters, a decision that has aroused Washington's anger. The American authorities openly pressured New Zealand but did not get their way. And following New Zealand, another state, Papua New Guinea, made a similar decision.

The Soviet Union's stance regarding the creation of nuclear-free zones was once again clearly set out in Comrade Chernenko replies to an appeal from the international conference on nuclear-free zones: Our country considers the creation of such zones an important aspect in the struggle to strengthen security, and they can play a great role in freeing the people of the earth from nuclear plague. Every contribution is weighty and important to the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat. It is in this light that the initiative of Australia and the specific decisions of New Zealand and Papua New Guinea should be evaluated.

USSR, SRV SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATIONS MEET 24 AUG

OW252020 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] On 24 August the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee to Support the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean Peoples met with the delegation of the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian People headed by Comrade Chairman Tran Danh Tuyen.

Representatives of the Soviet people from all strata warmly greeted the Vietnamese friends on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the successful August Revolution and Vietnam's independence day.

During their meeting, views were exchanged on various pressing issues, the participation by various social classes of both countries in the international democratic movement, and the measures of fighting for the nations' peace and security. They paid special attention to the currently strained situation in Southeast Asia, due to the intervention of the imperialist forces that have attempted to cause a confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and prevent a dialogue and settlement between them.

At the meeting, the participants vehemently condemned the perpetual imperialist schemes, the Chinese authorities' sabotage activities against the Indochinese peoples, and the Thai militarist circles' armed provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They also voiced their readiness to support all efforts aimed at stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia and turning the region into a zone of peace, stability, and friendly neighborliness.

FURTHER ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO ROMANIA

IZVESTIYA on Ceausescu Speech

PM261837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Session in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug -- A joint session of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian Grand National Assembly, and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front was held here today to mark the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The session was attended by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, party and government delegations from the other socialist countries, foreign guests, and the heads of diplomatic missions.

A report was delivered at the session by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania. He warmly congratulated the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the Romanian people on the national holiday and welcomed the delegations from the socialist and other friendly countries attending the celebrations.

The 23 August 1944 uprising, the speaker noted, put an end to the antipeople policy of the most reactionary Romanian bourgeois-landowner circles and led to Romania's withdrawal from the war unleashed by fascist Germany and its entry into the antifascist war on the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. Domestic conditions in the summer of 1944 were conducive to the transition to revolution. The discontent of the people's masses in the country had intensified, and the antifascist struggle and the sabotaging of the Hitlerite war machine had broadened and assumed an increasingly wide scale. There was increased discontent within the Army against participation in the unjust, antipeople war on the side of Hitlerite Germany. The creation on Soviet territoy of the Tudor Vladimirescu Division and, subsequently of the Horia, Closca, and Crisan Divisions was also an expression of this discontent and of the antifascist and anti-Hitler feelings which affected virtually all the people.

On the international level, important changes had occurred in favor of the antifascist forces, specifically as a result of the great victories of the Soviet Army as well as of the struggle of the other countries of the anti-Hiltler coalition and the resistance movement in various European countries. Switching to the side of the anti-Hitler coalition, the Romanian Armed Forces, together with the Soviet Army, fought until the final victory over fascism. Romanian-Soviet brotherhood in arms emerged and developed on a new basis in the joint struggle of the Romanian and Soviet servicemen, the speaker said. Today we pay profound respect to all who helped to liberate our country. We pay tribute to the Soviet Army and to Soviet servicemen who fought arduous battles against fascism and sacrificed themselves to defeat it.

The best way to honor the memory of the millions of people who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism is to do everything to ensure that the horrors of fascism and war are never repeated and to ensure the people's supreme right to life, freedom, independence, and peace.

Romania is marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation, N. Ceausescu continued, as an agrarian and industrial state with powerful modern industry and socialist agriculture. Science, education, and culture -- the main factors of economic and social progress -- have undergone powerful development. The standard of the people's material and spiritual life has risen. A broad program of capital construction has been implemented in industry, agriculture, and other economic sectors.

The speaker cited the rational deployment of productive forces and the elevation of formerly backward areas to the level of the more developed areas among the important achievements of the RCP's economic policy in the period in question. In just a short time, Romania has acquired a completely new aspect and become a modern socialist country. Our people's magnificent achievements themselves prove the correctness of such a policy, which is based on the unshakable principles of scientific socialism and historical and dialectical materialism. These achievements have been possible only under conditions of socialist building.

All our people, N. Ceausescu continued, are greeting the 40th anniversary of the liberation with remarkable achievements in implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and the RCP national conference. Under the difficult conditions created by the world economic crisis of capitalism, our country has continued to follow a path of steady progress in socioeconomic development.

Important results have been achieved in the most diverse spheres of the national economy, particularly in implementing the program for developing the raw materials and energy base, improving the quality and technical standard of output, and increasing the productivity and efficiency of all production activity.

On Romania's involvement in the international division of labor, the speaker particularly noted the country's resolve to make worthy contribution to the further steady development of cooperation and collaboration within the CEMA framework, in the spirit of the agreements reached during the recent CEMA economic summit in Moscow, so as to open up new prospects for increasing each country's national economic potential, accelerating their development, and increasing the prosperity of the socialist community countries' peoples, and to help enhance socialism's power and prestige in the world.

In this 5-year plan, the speaker noted, our scientific research institutes have made a significant contribution to implementing the party's decisions. Education has continued to develop and the standard of the working people's skills and general educational training has risen. Socialist art and culture have developed rapidly. The activity to mold the new man, the conscious builder of socialism, is becoming increasingly massive in scale.

Next November, the speaker continued, sees the 13th party congress, which will formulate the socioeconomic development plan for 1986-1990 and will outline the basic guidelines for Romania's development through the year 2000. The main task of the next 5-year plan will be the further development of the material and technical base and the general implementation of the party's program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society. The main aims of this period will be the improvement and modernization of the country's productive forces, the intensive development of industry, the intensification of production specialization and integration, a substantial increase in labor productivity, and strict economy and the better utilization of raw materials, fuel, and energy. In agriculture, special attention will be paid to land reclamation and increasing soil fertility by implementing a broad program of irrigation, chemicalization, and the complete mechanization of work.

An increase in national income of nearly 50 percent will be achieved by increasing material production and improving economic efficiency in all sectors of activity, and the conditions will be created on this basis for the increasingly intensive socioeconomic development of the motherland and for raising the people's general standard of living and prosperity.

The powerful development of productive forces, N. Ceausescu then pointed out, has caused profound changes in society's class structure. The working class is honorably fulfilling the role of the leading political force in socialist society.

The peasantry has become a new class, a cooperatively organized peasant class, which, in alliance with the working class, forms the basis of our socialist system. The intelligentsia now plays an important role in the country's socioeconomic development and in ensuring society's all-around progress.

In view of international conditions, the speaker continued, we have paid and continue to pay special attention to strengthening the motherland's defense capability and to equipping the Army with everything it needs. So long as the danger of war persists, it will be necessary to constantly strengthen the Army and raise the standard of its political and combat training. At the same time, we are strengthening our cooperation with the armies of the socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and are ready, if need be, to fulfill our obligations within the framework of this organization.

The party's leading role in all the activity to build the new society has increased continuously, N. Ceausescu noted. We will continue to constantly strengthen our state and socialist democracy and improve the planning and management of socioeconomic activity.

In this section of the report devoted to the international situation, the RCP secretary general stressed that the main task of the present day is to end the arms race, move on to disarmament -- nuclear disarmament above all -- and protect the peoples' supreme right to life and peace. It is essential to do everything and to act with the highest sense of responsibility to end military conflicts and move on to the resolution of all disputes among states by means of peaceful negotiations alone.

The speaker went on to advocate the successful comoletion of the Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and northern and central Europe, as well as other parts of the world, and the convening of an international conference on the Near East involving all interested states, including the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

We are giving active support, N. Ceausescu continued, to the Namibian people's struggle, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, for Namibia's independence. We firmly oppose the policy of apartheid and support full equality and complete and equitable participation in political life for all South African citizens.

Speaking about Romania's foreign policy, the speaker stated: We have attached and continute to attach great significance to relations with the socialist countries, and above all our neighbors. Within this framework, we pay particular attention to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

We firmly advocate the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among all socialist countries, which is of great significance for all international life and for the establishment of socialism's authority in the world and a policy of cooperation and peace in our world.

We highly rate the broad peace movements throughout the world, particularly the European peace movement, which are playing an increasingly active role in the struggle to halt the dangerous course of events, to disarm, and to secure peace.

Our Communist Party, the RCP secretary general said in conclusion, will continue to honorably carry out its mission as the leader of the people, a people proceeding toward the highest peaks of human civilization, the bright peaks of communism. Our working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all our people will continue to close unity to carry out the tasks outlined by the party to secure a steady increase in the people's prosperity and enhance socialist culture. [Summary of Ceausescu report ends]

Today the Soviet Party and government delegation visited an exhibition entitled "Romania's Socioeconomic Development" and acquainted itself with exhibits reflecting Romania's national economic achievements during 40 years of socialist building.

The delegation toured the Romanian capital and saw the sights of the city.

On the same day, wreaths were laid at the monument to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting for Romania's liberation from fascism. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, N. Ceausescu, the Grand National Assembly, the Romanian Government, and the collectives of enterprises and public organizations.

The ceremony was attended by C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian prime minister, and other officials.

Delegation Leaves Bucharest

LD241029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, left Bucharest for home today. The delegation had taken part in the celebrations marking the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of Romania, and other officials.

Welcomed by Grishin

LD241149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow from Bucharest today. It had taken part in the celebrations marking the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke. The delegation included Petrik, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and Pavlovskiy, inspector general of the USSR Ministry of Defense and Army general.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

Comparison of Vorotnikov Reception

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 August in its First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Meeting in Bucharest." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published on page F 7 of the 22 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the subheading "Vorotnikov Received by Ceausescu" revealing the addition of the following paragraphs:

In the last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...in the conversation.

On the same day, the Soviet party and government delegation laid wreaths on the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the liberation of the people and the motherland and for socialism and on the monument to the heroes of the motherland, erected in memory of the exploits of the Romanian people's finest sons who gave their lives for the sake of its happy future.

A wreath-laying ceremony was also held at the memorial on Victory Square to the heroes of the Soviet Army who fell in the battles to free Romania from fascism in 1944-1945. The Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the memorial.

The Soviet delegation laid a wreath on the memorial to V.I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state and leader of the world proletariat.

Comparison of Grishin Meeting

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 August in its First Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the heading "Romanian People's Holiday." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 23 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 3, under the subheading "Grishin, Others Attend Meeting." The PRAVDA version notes additionally that "B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," and "Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers," were present in the presidium.

KOMSOMOL CONGRATULATES ROMANIAN YOUTH LEAGUE

PM231119 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 84 p 3

[Unattributed "Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] Dear Friends!

On behalf of Komsomol members and all Soviet youth, the All-Union Lenin Komsomol Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates the members of the Young Communist League and the young generation of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

As a result of the crushing blow inflicted by the Soviet Army against the entire southern strategic front of the German fascist forces and the successfully conducted Iasi-Kishinev operation, favorable conditions were created to carry out a people's uprising under the leadership of Romania's Communists, which marked the start of a new era in the life of the Romanian people.

Under the leadership of the RCP, the Young Communist League and Romanian youth are taking part in building a new life in the country, promoting the fulfillment of the party's plans.

The Komsomol and Soviet youth are pleased as brothers at the successes of their Romanian counterparts; they cherish the friendship with the Young Communist League and Romania's young generation based on the unbreakable alliance between the CPSU and the RCP and will continue to develop that alliance on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On this important day, we wish you, dear friends, and all Romanian youth, new victories in building developed socialism and in struggling for peace.

Long live the unbreakable friendship between Soviet and Romanian youth!

The All-Union Lenin Komsomol Central Committee

POLISH PAPER CITED ON U.S. ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE

LD241532 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw August 24 TASS -- The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has resolutely rejected the U.S. Administration's attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. The newspaper writes that President Ronald Reagan, addressing a group of Polish Americans in the White House the other day, spoke in an adventuristic spirit about Poland, cynically abusing historical facts. The American President uses the so-called "Polish question" to help his re-election campaign, destabilise the situation in Europe and meddle in Poland's domestic affairs. His speech is nothing but a continuation of the "crusade" and propaganda aggression against socialist countries.

Assuming at will the right to distort historical events and interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, Reagan tried to doubt the decisions of the Crimean conference. In full accordance with the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy directed at gaining military superiority, he also sought to revise provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. It is indicative that in periods of aggravated international tension, U.S. and NATO reactionary circles talk about the need to "review" decisions adopted at the conferences in Yalta and Potsdam.

As to the Polish People's Republic, it views these decisions as expression of the recognition of its historically justified fair national and state interests. They constitute a foundation for European security, and their observance helped keep peace in the continent for the longest period in modern history. Only political adventurists may assess Reagan's insinuations as efforts aimed at removing the "division of Europe." The Polish people are enraged by the fact that the U.S. President continues to manipulate with the invented "Polish question" for the sake of U.S. imperial ambitions, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

CPSU MEMBER INTERVIEWED DURING POLISH VISIT

AU231657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 84 p 2

[Interview given by Yevgeniy Klimchenko, CPSU Central Committee member and toolmaker at the Minsk Tractor Plants, to Jan Ruszczyc: "Workers -- the Vanguard and the Basic Mainstay"; during a recent visit to Poland at the head of a delegation of Soviet workers who are CPSU Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission members; precise place, date not given]

[Text] [Ruszczyc] The recent 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum's main subjects were tasks aimed at increasing the role and strengthening the position of the workers class in the country's affairs and the party's activities. How do you, comrade, view this problem in light of the CPSU's wealth of experience?

[Klimchenko] The workers class is the fundamental base and mainstay of our party. The workers and representatives of the kolkhoz peasants constitute over half of the CPSU's membership. The party constantly seeks their advice in all issues that concern workers and other circles of working people. Since it is the leading force of Soviet society, the CPSU is constantly concerned that its activities should be based on the workers' opinions. Consulting with them on basic decisions is also a constant method of the committees' and party organizations' procedures.

As a member of the CPSU, I frequently explain issues that pervade the circles of worker collectives that I meet at the many meetings I attend in my own production federation as well as in other plants, institutions, and colleges I visit. I have questions directed at me while the workers point out issues for consideration.

As one of them, I listen to their opinions and proposals with the greatest attention. The things that flow in "from the bottom" in this way, thanks to the contacts of Central Committee members with all circles of working people, influence the content of the party's documents as well as its daily activities. An important task facing our party is to improve the working people's standard of living. We are fully aware that the basis of progress in this area can only be an improvement in the quality of work being done and increased productivity. If we work better, we will also live better.

[Ruszczyc] What role do the CPSU's party organizations at plants and your organization play in increasing the influence of the workers class on the economy and the country's affairs? What are trade unions and other organizations working within the work force doing in this area?

[Klimchenko] Referring to what I was saying a moment ago, I want to say that our production association, compared to the other plants in our branch, has been coming in first in the socialist competition for the past 53 quarters. We are successfully performing the tasks mapped out by the party and government as well as by the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress. To a substantial degree, these results were contributed to by party and trade union activities within the enterprises. For example, the party organization has recently developed extensive activities connected with the reconstruction of the plants, activities that we treat as conditions for further increase in work productivity and improvement of production technology.

This year, we aim to produce 95,000 MTZ-80 tractors. I will add that we have committed ourselves to deliver 1,200 of these to Poland, and we have already delivered 850 of them. Through the intervention of departmental organizations and party groups, our plant party organization is constantly listening to the opinions of the workers on issues concerning production and work and living conditions, and it takes into consideration critical opinions and ensures that workers' proposals will be implemented through the intervention of the administration, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and so on.

You asked about the activities of the trade unions. Our trade union organization brings together all the engineering-technological workers and employees. It treats ensuring good working and living conditions for the workers as one of its important tasks. It cares for the correct condition of cafeterias and cloakrooms, work safety, and the administration having the correct attitude toward the workers and their affairs. The trade union also organizes socialist competition and sums up its results, it educates trade unionists in the spirit of respecting their work, and it stimulates and promotes various initiatives put forward by the work force. This is a very broad scale of tasks and duties.

All the activities that serve to increase the influence of the work force on the plants' affairs were recently given an important legal support in the law passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet on workers collectives. This favors the complex resolution of all the work forces' issues so that production tasks are seen together with the promotion of an exemplary attitude to work and ideological-political and moral education.

[Ruszczyc] Your five-member delegation has had many talks with the work forces of Polish plants and the party aktiv. What is your general impression of these meetings?

[Klimchenko] We had many lively and productive discussions with Polish workers and PZPR aktivists. The interest in the affairs of the workers circles in the USSR was great, as it was in the resolution of issues concerning their work and living conditions as well as the products we manufacture. We answered many questions, and at the same time, it was interesting for us to get to know the affairs and problems facing many teams of Polish workers whom we had the opportunity of visiting during the course of our hard-working stay. This was consequently a friendly and, I think, a mutually beneficial discussion.

ZHOLKVER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON FRG REVANCHISM

LD251242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] And now, as usual on Saturdays, we will reply to listener's questions on international problems. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

Our latest batch on mail contains a large number of letters with questions concerning the present situation in the FRG. For several years I was a correspondent in West Germany, and recently I was there again. I shall try to reply to these questions.

Let's start with a letter from Comrade (Kalpysh) from Liozno, Vitebsk Oblast. He writes: You can sometimes hear FRG leaders solemnly declaring that a war will never emanate from German soil. But is this not just talk to allay public opinion and to lull the Soviet Union's vigilance? After all, they themselves offered to have American missiles deployed on their territory, so that it is quite possible now for a war to start from FRG soil. Is that no so?

I must say that Comrade (Kolpysh)'s questions are quite reasonable. True enough, recently in Bonn they have taken to discussing their desire for peace, the benefit of dialogue, and other things. But what peace and dialogue can there be under the shadow of nuclear missiles? These missiles, you see, were really brought to the FRG not against the wishes of its government, but with its consent. Indeed, more than that: With its very active complicity. The Bonn government was not just one of the initiators of the so-called NATO two-track decision, on the basis of which the deployment of U.S. missiles began, but it was and continues to be particularly persistent in ensuring its full implementation. The first batteries of Pershings with atomic warheads have been installed at the U.S. air base near the West German town of Mutlangen. Recently, I saw a report that another 36 Pershings are being deployed near another town, Heilbronn. There are to be more than 100 of them altogether on FRG territory, as well as approximately 100 cruise missiles. Taking all this into consideration, including the range of these missiles, which is over 2,000 km, one truly cannot fail to see that West German territory is becoming the source of a serious danger that war could be unleashed against our country and the other socialist states.

One should also add -- as is noted, for instance, by our listener Comrade (Ilyin) from Minsk -- that the FRG Government has not only accepted the U.S. missiles, but wants to manufacture similar missiles and other types of offensive weapons itself. In this connection, (Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Shcherbakov) from Uryupinsk asks about the activities of the so-called Western European Union. In addition to the FRG, the Union comprises Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. For many years they assured everyone that one of the most important tasks of the Union was allegedly to maintain control over the arming of Germany. With the passage of time, however, it has become increasingly clear that the Western European Union itself has been removing all restrictions on the manufacture of various types of armaments in the FRG, one after the other. The culmination of this came quite recently when the Western European Union Council lifted the last such restrictions -- on the production of long-range missiles and bombers. Comrade (Ilyin) is quite right to say that this is a direct violation of the Potsdam agreements on the anti-Hitler coalition.

Another question is raised in the letter from Comrade (Kalpysh) and from Comrade (Tkachenko) from Reshetilovka, Poltava Oblast, and many other listeners. Recently, and particularly after the present right-wing conservative government came to power in Bonn and the new U.S. missiles were deployed on FRG territory, all sorts of revanchist and neofascist organizations have redoubled their activities there.

[Petr Matveyevich Tkachenko) mentions one of them -- the League of Expellees -- and asks for more details about it. The league is made up of various so-called regional associations -- Sudeten, Silesian, Pomeranian, and the like. Formally, the members of such associations are people from those regions. In practice, however, in the FRG not only those who once lived in Silesia, Pomerania, and the Sudetenland, but also their children and even grandchildren, born and brought up in West Germany, are automatically numbered among the so-called expellees.

When I was in the FRG recently, rallies of all those revanchist regional associations took place in many towns, from Munich to Essen. Everywhere, demands were being made for a return to the old German motherland, to territory that for 4 decades has been an inalienable part of the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. What is most remarkable is that it is far from being only the leaders of all those regional associations, which the West Germans themselves call the eternal yesterday's men, that are coming forward with such appeals, but also many present ministers in Bonn. Particular zeal in this area is shown by Windelen, minister of so-called Intro-German Relations. In the latest issue of the journal AUSSENPOLITIK, which is close to the Bonn Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he burst forth with a lengthy article trying to prove that, allegedly, until now, as he puts it, there has been no international legal solution of the question of borders of the vanquished German Reich. Therefore, he says, Germany must continue to be seen in the borders of 1937, as if there had not been either the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences of the anti-Hitler coalition, nor the treaties between the FRG and the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, nor finally, the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, which as our constant listener (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) from (Krivozeriye) in Penza Oblast, quite correctly notes, again confirmed the inviolability of post-war borders in Europe.

On more than one occasion the Soviet Union has warned of dangers connected with the activity of revanchist forces in the FRG, especially with the presence of nuclear weapons and other types of offensive weapons on its territory. Our country and other socialist states have undertaken and will continue to undertake all necessary measures to reliably guarantee their security.

GRIGORYEV SCORES THREATS FROM GERMAN REVANCHISM

LD242042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Yevgeniy Grigoryev, deputy editor in chief of PRAVDA]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Some of you may remember a photograph of 45 years ago when World War II was unleashed. It showed Hitler's merry soldier-boys pulling down a Polish border crossing barrier without even a thought as to the final consequences and how things did actually end on 9 May 1945. Unfortunately now, decades later, we once again have to speak of a military threat in Europe, and it arises to a considerable degree again from German soil -- from West Germany. There, the stationing of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles is continuing methodically, and simultaneously, revanchism is perceptibly raising its head.

Official Bonn tries to deny it. Foreign Minister Genscher recently said that the Federal Republic has no territorial calims against anyone, that today it considers the borders of all states in Europe inviolable and will continue to do so. Apparently all well and good. But that is just one side of the Bonn coin. What about the other side?

At about the same time, Windelen, another Bonn minister, said that the Germany contained in the 1937 borders still exists and, moreover, that the question of the German Reich's borders with Poland and the Soviet Union, so he said, has so far not been settled. The question arises: What is this if not revanchism? Or take another fact. On the Rhine the open nature, as they put it, of the German question is being presented more and more persistently as practically a state doctrine. Here they quietly, but quite distinctly, have in mind the liquidation of the socialist GDR. In any case, the ringleaders of the revanchist land organizations, who, incidentally, sit in the Bundestag among the ranks of the ruling parties, proclaim this completely openly, not to mention the increasingly aggressive claims against the socialist countries.

What, then, is left of the assurances in Bonn that no one is raising the question of revising the actual situation that exists in Europe? Naturally, these phenomena worry many people in the FRG. The Social Democrat Egon Bahr noted recently: Whoever speaks of restoring the 1937 borders is at best a chatterbox, at worst a lunatic, but in any case a revisionist. And true it is: there is nothing more illusory than trying to threaten the European reality and the fruits of the great victory of the peoples. For it is not 1939 now, nor 1941. However, the lessons of history and the dictates of reason are evidently not for the eternal yesterday's men. Today they are putting their faith in the American Pershings and zealously engaging in Washington's declared crusade against socialism. Just as the aims and essence of revanchism remain unchanged, its intrigues also remain invariably dangerous for peace.

The well-known allied decisions of 1945 made in the Crimea and Potsdam contain important pledges to do everything to prevent the threat of war from ever again emanating from German soil. I think that now is the very time to remind certain forgetful gentlemen in the West of this.

BUILDING OF NEW U.S. MILITARY COMMAND IN UK HIT

LD242149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]:

[Text] Washington has prepared the role of a lighting rod for Europe in the nuclear conflict it plans. Not only U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles are supplied to the old world: Unknown even to Western European governments, U.S. headquarters and other military centers are being set up there. Here is some new information on the subject:

Work has begun in Buckinghamshire county, in the British Isles, on the construction of a huge bunker earmarked as the new command point of U.S. forces in Europe. London papers report that this underground installation will be equipped with everything necessary to control military actions in conditions of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological war.

The first information about plans to build a U.S. command point on British territory filtered onto the pages of London papers, not from the services of the British Ministry of Defense, but from Pentagon ranks. This has embarrassed even the British ruling circles, who obediently follow Washington's lead. London papers reported that the news about the construction of an American bunker shocked Prime Minister Thatcher and Heseltine, head of the war department.

It turns out that U.S. generals made the decision to construct an underground command point in Buckinghamshire by themselves -- without thinking of informing the British Government about it.

The Tory government's unquestioning submission to the White House's instructions is so great, the London weekly NEW STATESMAN writes, that President Reagan behaves towards Great Britain simply as he does towards his ranch.

PENTAGON TO DEPLOY MORE FORCES IN CYPRUS

LD241304 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Nicosia August 24 TASS -- The Pentagon plans to use the air base which is under construction in the north of Cyprus in the area of the Lefconcio settlement to deploy units of "the American Rapid Deployment Force" with a view of holding militaristic operations in the Middle East, writes the Cyprus newspaper KHARAVYI.

The patriotic forces of the country, the newspaper stresses, should deliver Cyprus from that mortal threat, put an end to designs of American imperialism. Both Greek Cypriots, and Turkish Cypriots hold the unanimous opinion that their homeland should be a non-aligned, demilitarized country.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR SPAIN REVIEWED

LD241432 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Madrid August 24 TASS -- If Spain joins the military organisation of the North Atlantic bloc the Pentagon and the NATO brass plan to deploy new American nuclear missiles on its territory, writes the magazine INTERVIEW with reference to a secret NATO document in its possession.

A big role in these militaristic plans is given to the U.S. military bases in Spain. At present, the magazine notes, these bases are being used for giving combat and logistics backing to American troops in West Germany, Greece and Turkey for transferring nuclear, chemical and other arms to explosive areas of the world, first of all the Middle East.

The intention to use all means in order to ensure Spain's speediest joining of the NATO military organisation is clearly seen in the NATO document. INTERVIEW stresses that the American Ambassador in Madrid Anders, one of the "hawks" in the Reagan administration, plays an active role generating a pro-NATO spirit in the Spanish military command. At present a group of Spanish officers is undergoing training at NATO centres in the United States, the FRG, Belgium and other countries.

Despite a statement by a Spanish Government spokesman that talks on Spain's joining of the NATO military organisation have been "frozen," the magazine writes, in reality the process of accelerated military integration is continuing. The Spanish Armed Forces already obey orders from the NATO headquarters, INTERVIEW writes. A similar view is expressed by the newspaper DIARIO-16 which points out that in effect Spain has already been integrated in the military structure of the North Atlantic Bloc.

SWEDEN DISMISSES ALLEGATION OF SOVIET OPERATIONS

LD241431 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Stockholm August 24 TASS -- A spokesman for Sweden's Defence Staff has dismissed the allegations about Soviet commando landings on the Swedish coast, contained in Jane's Yearbook, published in London, as mere fantasy.

Defence officials, the newspaper DAGENS NYHETER writes today in this connection, do not believe that divers landed on the Swedish coast on 150 occasions to conduct reconnaissance operations.

This information did not come from the defence headquarters, the Swedish Defence Staff spokesman Wessberg has told the paper. No one there trusts this information in which many things do not tally. One has to trust official Swedish publications, specifically a report by the commission which investigated the violation of Swedish territorial waters by submarines, Wessberg pointed out.

The London yearbook does not quote a single time information made public by the Swedish commander-in-chief after the latest violations of Swedish borders by foreign submarines, and this gives all grounds not to believe the information offered by that publication, DAGENS NYHETER stresses.

DANISH WOMEN HOLD ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION 25 AUG

LD251224 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Copenhagen August 25 TASS -- Women who have set up a "peace camp" in the locality of Ravnstrup in Yutland peninsula, near the underground bunker which is under construction there to be used as the headquarters of NATO allied forces in Europe, are holding a day of action today to protest against the NATO leadership's militarist preparations in Denmark.

Hundreds of women active in the country's anti-nuclear movement have arrived to take part in the anti-war demonstration there, which aims to call the attention of Danish public opinion to the fact that the military facility built in Yutland is intended for the guidance of military activities by NATO forces with the use of nuclear-tipped cruise missiles and Pershing II's which are being deployed in neighbouring West Germany, in the immediate vicinity of Denmark's border.

LIBYA CONDEMNS U.S. FOR RED SEA MINING

LD251101 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Washington August 25 TASS -- An official spokesman for the Pentagon has said that the Reagan administration has decided to send the aircraft-carrier America to the Red Sea where, as is known, there already is a squadron of warships from the United States and its NATO allies.

The decision taken by the White House has been perceived by political observers as another step to escalate tension in the Middle Eastern region.

Tripoli August 25 TASS -- The People's Liaison Bureau of Libya has stressed in a statement here that responsibility for laying mines in the Red Sea is borne by the imperialist quarters of the United States and its satellites which are trying to create a threat to Arab countries.

After condemning Washington's anti-Libyan smear campaign, the People's Liaison Bureau said that imperialism and reaction are using the lies to cover up their own militarist presence in the Red Sea and divert Arab public attention from the failure of the "multinational force's" mission in Lebanon. The Arab nations, it said in the statement, are capable of exposing the lies of imperialist and reactionary circles and foiling plans of hostile forces.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT CONDEMNED

LD242142 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The Egyptian newspaper ASH-SHA'B has called for an end to U.S. intelligence activities in Egypt, carried out under the veil of so-called joint research. The paper published an article containing information on the activities of 20 U.S. bureaus in Egypt that gather intelligence information and pass them directly to the CIA. Among these bureaus, ASH-SHA'B mentioned [word indistinct] Ford, the U.S. Agency for International Communication, the USAID agency, the American University in Cairo, the International Studies Center of Harvard University and other bureaus. The paper says that the CIA partners, namely bureaus of other Western countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Israeli academic center, cooperate closely with it. ASH-SHA'B also says that the task of intelligence centers is not only to gather information on Egypt, but also to create a fifth column of Egyptian intellectuals. The paper points out that the so-called USAID agency has formed a shadow government charged with the task of totally subjugating Egypt's economy, culture, and education to U.S. economic interests. ASH-SHA'B said that one has to learn a lesson from the incident of Christopher (?Thorn), the former president of the American University in Cairo, who (?was) an employee of the CIA. The information revealed by the Egyptian paper is not just significant to Egypt, as the CIA is trying to extend its roots in many Arab countries through various U.S. bureaus. This will finally lead not only to the harming of each of those countries' independence, but also to their gradual involvement in the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

FEDOROV PRAISES LIBYAN-PDRY-ETHIOPIAN TREATY

LD251848 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Four years ago, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Libya singed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. Nikolay Fedorov makes these comments:

The three-sided treaty emerged as a natural reaction to the aggressive policies of the United States and its imperialist allies in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas and also in the regions of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Experience shows that only by uniting and coordinating their efforts can the countries of the region withstand the pressure of the powerful militarist machine of imperialism and world reaction.

The Camp David accords depriving the Arabs of the right to independent existence provide an example of where this unity may lead to. The American imperialists have announced many parts of the world, including countries in Africa and in the Middle East, zones of their vital interest. They continue escalating their military presence there. From time to time, they hold large-scale military exercises in those regions to intimidate peace-loving nations.

In their statements, foreign policy departments of Ethiopia and Libya have underlined repeatedly that the United States most often chooses the countries with progressive regimes as its targets. Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen, and Libya have signed a treaty that has a clearly expressed anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist nature and is aimed at safeguarding independence, security, and territorial integrity of the three countries. Their joint actions pose no threat to the security of neighboring states and the stability in the region as a whole. Moreover, the three-sided treaty opens broad vistas for economic, political, trade, and cultural cooperation, and not only between the three cosignatories. Article 26 of the treaty states that it is open to other countries as well. Thus, a legal foundation is laid for bringing together the countries of the region for the purpose of ensuring the common interests of security and peaceful development.

As the head of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, stated at the third full-scale meeting of the party's Central Committee, the imperialist circles of the United States, which seek to unite and support the reactionary forces, give deliberately a false interpretation of the essence of the three-sided treaty of friendship and cooperation, and of its peaceful aims. Concrete deeds of the three countries show what these aims really are.

AL-ASAD, AL-QADHDHAFI HOLD MEETING IN LIBYA

Al-Asad Arrives

LD241044 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli August 24 TASS -- Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, has arrived in Libya for a visit, the JANA news agency of Libya reports. He was met at the airport of Benghazi by the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Questions connected with bilateral cooperation, as well as the present-day situation in the Middle East, will be discussed during the Syrian-Libyan talks.

Talks Held

LD251649 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Aug 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program: commentary by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] A meeting and talks have been held in Benghazi, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah between the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Libyan and Syrian papers have commented on this meeting and referred to its significance. The Libyan Jamahiriyah in the western part of the Arab World and Syria in its east are in the vanguard of the Arab anti-imperialist liberation forces, actively and persistently struggling against the collusion of imperialism and Zionism, which are trying to dominate the Arab world from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf.

Syria played a significant role in foiling U.S.-Israeli schemes to subjugate Lebanon and transform it into a bridgehead hostile to other Arab countries. Syria is now offering its effective support to the Lebanese in their struggle to normalize the situation in Lebanon and liberate its south from Israeli occupation. The Libyan Jamahiriyah fully supports these efforts on the part of Syria, The two countries believe that safeguarding the unity of action of Arab countries and peoples assumes special importance in the present circumstances.

JANA said that in a speech delivered in Benghazi, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad called for the uniting of the ranks of Arab countries in order to repel the sabotage action of the Zionists and imperialists.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID, SYRIA'S AL-ASAD BEGIN TALKS

LD260920 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Algiers August 26 TASS -- Talks began here today between Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, who has arrived in Algiers for a working visit. Questions of bilateral relations as well as a number of topical international problems, the situation in the Middle East, in particular, are in the centre of attention.

UN HITS ISRAELI THREAT TO ARAB NUCLEAR FACILITIES

LD220657 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 22 TASS -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has issued a report from which it follows that Israel does not intend to abandon nuclear blackmail against Arab states. The document points out that the danger of Israel's repeating its armed attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor, as was the case in 1981, has not been removed up to now.

The report has it that Javier Perez de Cuellar has requested the permanent representative of Israel in the United Nations to give a reply to the demand that Tel Aviv immediately give up its threat to make an attack on nuclear facilities of Iraq and other countries. It is obvious from the Israeli representative's reply that the Zionists do not intend to abandon nuclear blackmail against Arab states. The U.N. secretary-general points out that any threat to make an attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq and other countries and to destroy them is a breach of the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

LD241355 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad August 24 TASS -- According to a report of a representative of the chief Military Command of Iraq, Iraqi aviation on Thursday hit strikes on a major naval target in the area of the Iranian oil port on the island of Khark. All planes of the Iraqi Air Force returned to base safe.

In the past 48 hours Iraqi troops attacked the enemy in the Maysan sector and inflicted upon him losses in manpower and material. Iraqi artillery batteries fired at Iranian military structures in the area east of Basra and other sections of the front, destroying combat positions headquarters and depots.

Iranian long-range artillery yesterday bombarded a number of settlements in the Basra province.

Nicosia August 24 TASS -- As is reported by the news agency IRNA (Iran), the enemy's artillery and mortar positions, observations points, posts and patrols in the north-west and western sections of the front were destroyed yesterday as a result of operations of Iranian advanced troops. The losses of the Iraqi side, IRNA points out, ran into several dozen men, killed or wounded.

Iraqi artillery on Thursday again fired at dwelling quarters of Abadan.

FURTHER BATTLE REPORTS, U.S. PLANS IN GULF CITED

LD251411 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad August 25 TASS -- The Iraqi High Military Command has issued a communique saying that over the past twenty four hours Iraqi troops shelled and rocketed the forward positions and concentrations of Iranian troops in the area east of Basra and in Maysan sector, inflicting on the enemy losses in manpower and materiel.

Nicosia August 25 TASS — According to a report of the IRNA news agency (Iran), the Iranian troops repelled yesterday Iraqi attacks on various sectors of the front. The Iranian artillery destroyed enemy combat positions and fortifications and inflicted on it losses in manpower.

The military report of the agency points out that Iraqi long-range artillery again shelled residential neighbourhoods in the city of Abadan.

Washington August 25 TASS -- The Reagan administration is hatching plans of open armed intervention in the Persian Gulf area. An article published today in the newspaper WASHINGTON POST says that already in May this year, Admiral Jonathan Howe, former director of the Bureau of Military-Political Affairs of the State Department, prepared a secret memorandum setting forth in detail five stages in the United States interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. The article says that the United States has already gone through three stages. Now, as follows from the memorandum, the Pentagon, acting under the far fetched pretext of "rendering aid" to the Persian Gulf countries, will intensively use AWACS system planes for reconnaissance flights in the Gulf area and intensify there its actions by means of escort ships, aircraft carriers and fighter aircraft. At the last stage, it is planned to actively use the American Armed Forces for hitting targets in the territory of one of the conflicting sides.

BRIEFS

SUDANESE AGREEMENT -- Moscow August 22 TASS -- An agreement on cooperation was signed here today by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Sudanese Federation of Businessmen. The aim set by both sides is to promote the strengthening and expansion of trade and economic ties between the foreign trade organisations of the USSR and firms and organisations of the Democratic Republic of Sudan. Agreement has been reached on the systematic exchange of information on economy and foreign trade, on changes in legislation and regulations concerning foreign trade, and also on questions of organising exhibition activities. The sides will facilitate the mutual exchange of delegations of business circles and specialists on questions of trade and economy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 22 Aug 84 LD]

RECENT PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

PM241245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Section"]

[Text] Concerning the Yamburg Deposits

The press has already reported that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the question of measures to ensure the commissioning of the Yamburg gas condensate deposit in Tyumen Oblast.

A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted on this matter notes that, thanks to the creative efforts and selfless labor of geologists, gas industry workers, and construction workers and the vast organizational and political work being done by party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organiszations, fast rates are being ensured for the development of the country's gas industry, while the opening up of unique gas condensate deposits in Western Siberia has resulted in the creation of a reliable raw material base for the sector's further accelerated development.

Bearing in mind that the Yamburg gas condensate deposit is due to become the main raw material base ensuring the growth of gas extraction in Western Siberia during the next 5-year plan, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have recognized that a most important national economic task is to boost gas extraction during the 12th 5-Year Plan and maintain the fast rates achieved in the development of the gas industry in Western Siberia by commissioning this deposit.

USSR ministries and departments have been set specific targets for ensuring that the latest achievements of science and technology and highly productive equipment are used in the process of developing and opening up the deposit, widely introducing automation and mechanization in production processes, ensuring high standards in the local preparation of gas and gas condensate for onward transportation, and implementing measures to protect the environment.

Corresponding targets have been set for the Ministry of Gas Industry and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises to create production capacities for gas and gas condensate extraction; for the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy -- to produce new types of equipment and pipes meeting northern specifications for borehole drilling and for developing deposits under permafrost conditions; and for the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Transport Construction -- to construct and commission power lines, power supply substations, hard-surface highways, and the Urengoy-Yamburg railroad.

It is envisaged that preferential development should be ensured for the transportation network, power supply projects, and housing construction during the process of construction work at the Yamburg gas condensate deposit.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Gas Industry, and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises have been instructed to carry out a complex of scientific research works at the Yamburg gas condensate deposit.

The USSR Acedemy of Sciences, the Ministry of Gas Industry, and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises have been instructed to carry out a complex of scientific research works at the Yamburg gas condensate deposit aimed at the detailed study of the permafrost zone and to elaborate recommendations for the development of the production, social, and services infrastructure in the region.

Concerning Next Year's Harvest

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Establish Seed Stocks for Grain and Oil-Production Crops and Grasses for the 1985 Harvest."

In accordance with this resolution, union republic Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements. the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, ministries and departments with subsidiary farms under their juridiction, and local party and soviet organs must:

Review the state of affairs on each farm regarding the establishment of its own seed stocks, implement the measures necessary to supply kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations with seeds for winter and spring grain and oil-producing crops and grasses for the 1985 harvest, build up reserve and carry-over seed stocks within the set limits, and also fulfill the plans for the state stock procurement of high grade and hybrid seeds of these crops from the 1984 harvest;

Organize the exchange of high grade and hybrid grain crop seeds for mixed, feed, and feed crop seeds in farms which have fulfilled the plans for grain sales to the state.

In order to supply the farms which have suffered from drought with seed, a suggestion by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Ministry of Procurements have been approved providing for additional procurement of high grade and hybrid seeds of winter wheat, rye, spring barley, corn, and other crops for state stocks from the 1984 harvest (with payment of graduated monetary supplements).

The USSR Ministry of Procurements have been given permission to accept, as an exception, high grade and hybrid grain and pulse crop seeds from farms that are unable to fulfill the 1984 plans for sale of grain to the state due to adverse weather conditions, in exchange for mixed feed and feed crop seeds.

Provision has been made for the sale of mixed feeds to farms in exchange for corn seed from the 1984 harvest sold by them to the state.

Liquefied Natural Gas as a Motor Fuel

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the question of organizing prepartory and experimental work on organizing the production and utilization of liquefied natural gas as motor fuel for transport, and has adopted a corresponding resolution.

In addition to the previously adopted program for the use of compressed natural gas as motor vehicle fuel, it is envisaged to implement measures for the utilization of liquefied natural gas as fuel for motor vehicle, railroad, and river transport. This will make it possible to achieve a substantial savings, especially as a result of the fact that the weight of the fuel tank in a vehicle using liquefied gas can be considerably reduced by comparison with its weight when using compressed gas.

The resolution devotes much attention to the questions of designing, producing, and testing experimental batches of motor vehicles and locomotives operating on liquefied natural gas, as well as ensuring the production of liquefied natural gas and its delivery to the means of transportation. Corresponding targets have been set for a number of ministries and departments. The results of their fulfillment are to provide the basis for the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology to elaborate in 1987 and approve a special comprehensive program for work through the year 2000.

Utilizing the Funds Collected as a Result of the Subbotnik

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the USSR Council of Ministers, the funds collected as result of the 15 October 1983 Subbotnik will be used over the next 2-3 years for the following purposes:

R67.5 million -- to build preschool children's establishments; R13.8 million -- to build general educational schools; R17.2 million -- to build vocational and technical schools, hostels, and cafeterias.

R26.7 million will be allocated for the construction of the Victory Memorial Complex in Moscow.

The USSR Council of Ministers also adopted resolutions on a number of other questions it discussed, in particular:

On measures to assimilate rape cultivation;

On setting up enterprises within the USSR Gossnab system for the production and supply of metal products with greater production readiness;

On measures to further improve the training of motor vehicle drivers;

On approving regulations relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

ROUTINE SESSION OF CPSU POLITBURO REPORTED

PM271135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

["At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] In connection with the preparations for the 27th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered at its routine meeting Comrade Chernenko's proposals concerning the possible introduction of certain changes in the CPSU Statute. As is known, 23 years have passed since the approval of the statute now in effect. Partial amendments were last made at the 24th party congress. In this period, the party has been enriched by new experience of management in economic and cultural construction. Intraparty relations have received further development and links between the party organizations and the masses have been strengthened even more.

Recognizing that the growth of the CPSU's leading role as the kernel of the political system of developed socialist society, makes ever higher demands upon the organization of the internal life of the party, the style and modus operandi of all its units, and the level of activity, responsibility, and discipline of Communists, the Politburo deemed it expedient, concurrently with work on a new Edition of the CPSU Program, to generalize [obobshchit] and prepare proposals for possible amendments and addenda to the party statute.

A CPSU Central Committee commission has been formed for this purpose.

The Politburo discussed the preliminary results of the economic experiment to expand economic self-reliance and strengthen the responsibility of enterprises, an experiment which has been in progress since the beginning of 1984 in the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Food Industry, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry. It was noted that on the whole, the complex of measures aimed at increasing the degree of interest of labor collectives in attaining high indices was exerting a positive influence on the results of their economic activity. Plan fulfillment in one of the main indices, marketing of produce while taking account of contractual pledges, has improved. The entire increase in production output was obtained due to labor-productivity growth. Targets and socialist pledges on reducing production costs were overfulfilled. At enterprises of the ministries concerned, economic work improved and their initiative in mobilizing available reserves was increased. Many labor collectives achieved an acceleration of rates in production growth and an improvement in produce quality.

At the same time, as was pointed out at the session, the possibilities created by the new conditions of economic activity are still not being fully used. This requires more active restructuring of economic work and improvements in the style and method of leadership on the part of enterprise collectives, all-union and republican industrial associations, ministries and central economic departments, and local party and administrative bodies.

The Politburo agreed to proposals from the USSR Council of Ministers and the Councils of Ministers of the union republics to extend the new conditions of economic activity to enterprises in a number of industries in 1985, in particular in machine-building, ferrous metallurgy, the food and light industries, local industry, and consumer services. In view of the experience gained in this context, together with the expansion of the experiment, it was recognized as expedient to ensure the continued improvement of several of its conditions, such as the consistent strengthening of economic accounting, increasing the effect of the economic mechanism on speeding up scientific-technical progress, and better use of labor, material and financial resources, as well as fuller regard for the specific characteristics of the industry in which the experiment is carried out.

The Central Committees of the union republic Communist Parties and kraykoms and obkoms are recommended to strengthen organizational and political work in work collectives working under the economic experiment and to constantly monitor the implementation of the planned measures.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also discussed and resolved several other questions of state and economic development, as well as the conduct of our country's foreign policy course.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON MASS TRANSPORT

LD241226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on further improving transportation services for passengers. The decision notes that improvement in the transportation services provided for the population is an important component of the country's overall task of social and economic development set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The production and technical base of public transportation has been substantially strengthened in all republics, krays, and oblasts during the present 5-year plan. Various types of transportation now carry almost 200 million passengers daily.

At the same time, the decision points out that there are serious shortcomings in the organization of passenger transportation and outlines ways of eliminating them. During the summer, people meet with various complications and difficulties with transportation, especially the railways, which causes complaints and criticism. Train service scheduling is violated on some lines. The work of inquiry, information, control, and auditing services is poorly organized. Not everything is done to ensure that trains are well prepared for their journeys, to raise the standard of service and the organization of catering for passengers.

Urban transportation operates under great pressure in a number of places. Buses, streetcars, trolleybuses and metro trains are frequently overcrowded and their schedules are not always adhered to. Passenger services are not being adequately developed in rural areas. Some central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not linked by regular bus service to rayon centers. The construction, reconstruction, and repair of roads do not match requirements.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent on relevant ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministries to eliminate the shortcomings which have been noted. They are instructed to draft and implement specific measures that will ensure the population's requirements for passenger transport are fully satisfied and the standard of service provided for passengers is raised, and to impose proper order and discipline on transportation. The production and technical base of passenger transportation must be substantially strengthened. Its material and technical supply and the quality of repair and maintenance of rolling stock must be improved. Automated systems for the control of services and the sale of tickets must be introduced more widely. It is proposed that special attention should be paid to the recruitment and consolidation of passenger transport personnel.

The decision notes that it is important to ensure uninterrupted and smooth work by all types of passenger transportation, to pay greater attention to the maintenance of motor roads, streets, station squares in towns and settlements, and to make greater use of local resources for this. The task has been given of increasing the number of high-speed streetcar lines and special bus routes designed to take the working people to their jobs, and of more efficiently coordinating the administration of all types of passenger transportation in the capitals of union republics and in large towns. Great significance is attached to the expansion of passenger services in rural localities. It is deemed expedient, to make provision in the 12th 5-Year Plan for greater satisfaction of the population's requirement for passenger services and to take steps to eliminate existing imbalances in the development of the material and technical base of all types of passenger transportation and to then further strengthen it.

The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs must intensify its work to impose public order on urban transportation, at stations, and on trains, especially suburban trains; it must take measures to increase the safety of transportation services and of pedestrians.

The decision points out that party committees and party offices of transportation ministries and undertakings must consider as one of their most important tasks the mobilization of collectives for guaranteeing passenger services and improving the service provided. They must see that advanced practices are spread, making effective use of all forms of moral and material incentive for the employees of passenger transportation. They must create the conditions for their highly-productive work and leisure time.

At the same time, it is important to call people to account who permit violations of discipline and order. No instance of rudeness, negligent attitudes toward work, or the use of state transportation for selfish purposes must be ignored. It is recommended that the Komsomol Central Committee step up the activities of Komsomol organizations on passenger transportation undertakings, have young people engage in these undertaking on Komsomol assignments, and help them to acquire professional skills.

The CPSU Central Committee decision on further imporving the work of transportation in providing services to passengers will be published in the newspapers.

SUPREME SOVIET CONSIDERS ROLE OF YOUTH WORK

PM241151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted the resolution "On Soviets' Tasks in Improving Work with Young People in Connection With the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People'."

On the basis of the party directives defining the further improvement of the education of the upcoming generation as a most important state and national matter and the task of every link in the political system of Soviet society, the Presidium resolution states that soviets are called upon to devote constant attention to work with young people and to promote in every possible way their active involvement in improving developed socialism, running the affairs of the state and society, intensifying social production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, implementing the Food and Energy Programs, and resolving other tasks of economic and social development.

To ensure the comprehensive solution of questions of upbringing, education, labor, daily life, leisure, and young people's health care, the soviets must make fuller use of the power vested in them and of local budget resources. These questions must be aired more extensively at soviet sessions and sessions of the Supreme Soviet Presidiums of union and autonomous republics and local ispolkoms; daily help must be given to standing commissions on youth affairs, and an expansion of their links with other standing commissions and organs concerned with the upbringing and education of the upcoming generation and with cultural and sports institutions must be promoted. A further improvement in the leadership of the activity of institutions and organizations participating in youth work that are subordinate to soviets must be ensured, and their collaboration with labor collectives and Komsomol and trade union organizations must be stepped up.

Soviets at all levels and their executive and administrative organs are instructed to devote unremitting attention to young people's labor education and the creation of conditions for highly-productive labor and growth in the vocational skills of young workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists, to direct their efforts toward fulfillment of plan targets and adopted pledges, to support young people's labor initiatives and undertakings, and to take measures to strengthen labor and production discipline and increase responsibility for the results of work. They must show constant concern for Komsomol youth collectives, give all-around aid to shock Komsomol construction sites, student construction detachments, and senior students' labor and leisure camps, and promote the development of other ways of involving young men and women in socially useful activity.

Organs of power are called upon to step up their control over the activity of economic organs in retaining young people in the sphere of production, reducing cadre turnover, making better use of young specialists, and ensuring that graduates of general education schools settle down quickly at work, as well as to take young people's needs and interests more fully into account when drawing up economic and social development plans.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed soviets to implement measures to further improve the political education and mass cultural work conducted among young people. It is necessary to devote more attention to ideological-political, international, moral, and ethical education, to promote the molding in young people of high civic qualities, communist conscientiousness, ideological conviction, feelings of pride in the land of the soviets, and respect for its history and the symbols of the Soviet state -- the emblem, flag, and national anthem of the USSR -- and to step up propaganda among young people concerning the foundations of Soviet democracy, the USSR state structure, and the achievements and advantages of socialism. Young people's military-patriotic education must be improved, and to that end, wider use must be made of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The resolution points out the need to increase the role and responsibility of public educational establishments in further improving the quality of the teaching, education, vocational orientation, and labor training of students in the course of implementing the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

Regular meetings must be held between people's deputies and workers in soviet organs and young workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, students, and servicemen in labor collectives, educational institutions, at places of residence, and in military units and subunits. Exhaustive replies must be given to questions perturbing young men and women, and these must be taken more fully into account in the practice of deputies' requests for information. Production front-rankers and war and labor veterans must be more actively involved in youth work.

The importance of improving work to organize young people's fruitful leisure and the rational use of their spare time, especially at places of residence and in hostels and rural population centers, to involve them in occupations of scientific, technical, and artistic creativity, physical fitness, and sport, and to initiate them into everyday socialist customs, was stressed. To this end soviets were instructed to make better use of the palaces and houses of culture, clubs, libraries, museums, movie theaters, stadiums, and other sports installations on their territory, irrespective of which department these facilities belong to. They must take measures to strengthen the material and technical base of cultural and sports establishments, strive to fulfill plans for the comprehensive construction of residential areas taking the satisfaction of young people's interests into account, allocate the necessary premises for youth work, and ensure the further development and effective work of cultural and sports complexes, central club and library systems, and youth clubs serving various interests.

In order to ensure more widespread participation by young people in running state affairs and to further increase the level of their social activeness, the resolution notes, it is necessary to more widely involve young workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and students in the activity of soviets and their organs, in preparing and discussing questions under examination, and in monitoring the execution of Soviet laws and adopted decisions; to promote in every possible way the vocational growth and progress at work of enterprising young working people who have given a good account of themselves; and to systematically help young deputies in carrying out their duties as deputies.

Soviets must promote a situation in which the Komsomol makes full use of the many rights granted it in running state and public affairs and resolving young people's social problems, and they must take the opinions of Komsomol organs more fully into account in adopted decisions.

Soviets and law enforcement organs must take measures to improve young people's legal education; instill in them a respectful attitude to Soviet laws, the norms of morality, and the rules of socialist communal living; and activate the struggle against drunkenness and other antisocial phenomena in the youth environment. Young people must be involved more actively in defending public order and in the work of people's volunteer militia, comradely courts, and other organs of public voluntary activity. The effectiveness of soviet executive committees' commissions for juvenile affairs must be increased, and their collaboration with standing commissions and other organs dealing with youth work must be ensured.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the commissions on youth affairs and other Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions to step up control over the observation of legislation concerning the study, labor, daily life, leisure, and health care of young people; to systematically examine questions linked with increasing the role of young people in economic and cultural building; and to comprehensively take account of young people's interests when examining state plans for the economic and social development of the USSR and questions of economic and sociocultural building.

The editorial bureaus of the newspaper IZVESTIYA and the journal SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV were instructed to give fuller coverage to young people's participation in socialist building and to more profoundly reveal the positive experience of work with young people, their role in the activity of soviets and their organs, and the way that young deputies exercise the powers vested in them.

LATVIAN CP DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL WORK, TASKS

LD251147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee today discussed tasks of the republic's party organization arising from decisions by the CPSU Central Committee on the continued improvement of party guidance of the Komsomol and enhancing its role in the communist upbringing of young people, and from speeches by Comrade Chernenko on questions of work with young people.

Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and others who spoke analyzed the experience of party committees in a number of enterprises where there is real concern for the development of initiatives of Komsomol members and young people, as well as the search for interesting forms and methods of Komsomol work.

TAJIK CP DISCUSSES ECONOMIC KOMSOMOL TASKS

LD251620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] A plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee today discussed tasks of the republic's party organization in further perfecting the style and methods of party leadership in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the directions contained in the speeches of Comrade Chernenko.

The report of Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches noted that many party committees are skillfully directing labor collectives toward resolving social and economic tasks and strengthening party, state, and labor discipline. Together with this, a clear demarcation of functions for party committee soviets and economic organs has not yet been reached everywhere. Some administrative economic organs are at times not showing the necessary responsibility and independence in resolving the tasks given them. The plenum paid great attention to questions concerning the selection, placing, and education of cadres. The need to raise the role of Communists in soviets and to further strengthen party leadership in the Komsomol were pointed out.

TU AKTIV DISCUSSES COMMUNIST TRAINING FOR YOUTH

LD251814 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the trade-union aktiv was held in Moscow today.

It discussed the tasks of trade-union organizations in intensifying work with young people in light of the CPSU Central Committee's decision on further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and raising its role in the communist upbringing of young people.

A report was delivered by Comrade Zemlyannikova, secretary of the AUCCTU.

The meeting emphasized that the party regards the training of the upcoming generation as a most important matter for the party, the state, and all the people . Concern for young people is one of the main lines of trade union work. They carry out extensive work in the communist training of young people and draw young workers into socialist competition and into the management of production.

LITHUANIA'S BENEFITS FROM OTHER REPUBLICS NOTED

LD250702 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Vilnius August 24 TASS -- Gas is now being supplied to all towns and villages in Lithuania, although this Soviet Baltic republic has no deposits of this fuel. Along with natural gas received from the Ukraine, of great importance is the Siberian oil: A refinery built in Lithuania now supplies liquefied gas, petrol, and other fuels and lubricants to a vast region in the USSR's northwest.

These facts were given by Deputy Chairman of Lithuania's Council of Ministers Aleksandras Drobnis in a talk with a TASS correspondent. "Without assistance from other peoples of the USSR," he stressed, "Lithuania, virtually with no mineral deposits of its own, would not be able to progress. The Russian Federation supplies ferrous and non-ferrous metals, wood and machines. The Ukraine, Central Asian and Transcaucasian Republics provide Lithuania with a broad variety of goods.

Lithuania's industrial growth rates were nearly three times the national average in post-war years thanks to fraternal assistance by other republics. In just one lifetime, the republic has progressed from mass unemployment to full employment of the workforce, from illiterary to compulsory secondary education. One out of five families in the republic moved to a new flat only during the current five-year-plan period (1981-1985).

"Drastic social changes," Aleksandras Drobnis said, "have occurred in the life of peasants. Machine-builders in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and Belorussia make a particularly great contribution by annually supplying Lithuania with more than 10,000 tractors, combine harvesters, trucks and other machines. By the turn of the century, the technical standards of agricultural production in the republic will grow 6-7 times, labour productivity by four times."

While receiving assistance, Lithuania, in turn, is contributing to the all-union planned economy. It supplies metal-cutting lathes, numerically controlled automatic machines, electronic instruments, fishing boats, metal, and milk to all economic regions of the USSR.

KUZNETSOV VISITS MOLDAVIA 23-25 AUGUST

PM271117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties With the Masses"]

[Text] Kishinev, 25 Aug -- Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in the Moldavian SSR from 23-25 August.

Comrade Kuznetsov familiarized himself with the work of the collective of the Floare experimental production association and the Tiraspol Cotton Association; visited the livestock complexes of Kriulyany Rayon; saw the Memory of Ilyich Interkolkhoz orchard in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon; and met the Sukleya rural soviet's aktiv. In conversations with local soviets deputies, workers, and collective farm workers, Comrade Kuznetsov was interested in the experience and methods of organization of the agricultural industry; the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole; the implementation of the Food Program; the output of consumer goods; and the working people's working, living, and leisure conditions.

A meeting took place with the members and candidate members of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee bureau, at which there was discussion of the progress of fulfilling the plan for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole. The republic's leaders also spoke about the plans for further developing the republic's economy in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent plena of the CPSU Central Committee, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's guidelines. There was discussion of the issues of further improving the soviets' work, increasing their influence on all aspects of economic and cultural construction, and strengthening contact with the masses.

Comrade Kuznetsov presented the Order of Lenin to Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, who was decorated for his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 50th birthday.

V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied during his tour by S.K. Grossu; I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Presents Award to Kishinev

LD241806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the October Palace in Kishinev today there was a festive meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Moldavia from the fascist invaders and the presentation to the town of the Order of the Patriotic War, first class.

The award has been conferred on Kishinev for the courage and steadfastness displayed by the town's working people during the years of World War II and for successes achieved in economic and cultural construction.

The meeting was addressed by Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was given a warm welcome by those present.

[Begin Kuznetsov videorecording] Dear comrades. Permit me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government to ardently and cordially congratulate you and all the workers of Kishinev and the republic on this notable anniversary and on receiving this distinguished award of the homeland. [applause]

For my part, comrades, I would like, with a sense of satisfaction, to convey to you that before our trip here, Konstantin Ustinovich spoke with great warmth of the years he spent in the republic and about his numerous meetings with the workers of the towns and villages of your wonderful land of sunshine and with the inhabitants of Kishinev, who repeatedly elected him as a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to express to all the working people of Soviet Moldavia his sincere gratitude for their inspired and selfless toil. He expressed the firm confidence that the republic and its glorious capital will always loyally follow the combat and labor traditions of the Soviet people and nobly bear the great Leninist banner. [applause]

Comrades, the labor pulse of the Moldavian republic also beats distinctly in united rhythm with all the republics. In the first 7 months of the current year, the plans for the production and marketing of many types of industrial output have been overfulfilled and competition has acquired great scope under the motto: From the high quality of work of each person to the high labor efficiency of the collective. A practical embodiment of this movement has been the fulfillment ahead of schedule of their plans for the 4th year of the 5-year plan by many production teams, shops, and shifts.

The development of agriculture in Moldavia is at a high level. A fine harvest of cereal and pulse crops has been grown. The plans for the procurement of fodders are being successfully implemented.

Comrades, successes naturally evoke a feeling of legitimate satisfaction. However, they by no means provide grounds for taking life easy and for self-complacency. It is important in this respect that there be speedier implementation of the main demand of the party at the present time for transferring the development of the national economy onto an intensive path.

Comrades, the party's Central Committee displays constant concern to enhance the role of the soviets of people's deputies in communist construction. The responsibility of the organs of power is consistently increasing for implementing state plans and correctly combining industry and territorial initiatives in the fulfillment of pledges on joint production -- in short, on all issues connected with the implementation of the party's course directed at a dynamic development of the country's national economy. [end videorecording]

[Announcer] Speaking about the international situation, the rapporteur noted that now and in the future the Communist Party has done and will do everything possible to defend peace and to avert a nuclear catastrophe. This line is especially topical at the present time when imperialist reaction is pursuing an adventurist and militarist course in the international arena.

[Begin Kuznetsov videorecording] All Soviet people are toiling in an inspired way for the sake of peace on earth. The fulfillment of plan tasks, an increase in labor productivity, a raising of the efficiency of social production, and a high level of organization and discipline in present-day conditions are not only a civil obligation, but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person. [applause] [end videorecording]

[Announcer] Comrade Kuznetsov read out the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the award to Kishinev of the Order of the Patriotic War, first class, and fastened the award to the town's banner.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and other comrades expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the Soviet Government for the distinguished award. They gave the assurance that the inhabitants of Kishinev and the working people of Moldavia will devote all their energies to the cause of communist construction.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK SEMINAR

PM241315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Seminar Ends"]

[Text] Krasnodar, 23 Aug -- A zonal seminar-conference which examined questions of improving ideological work in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and subsequent plenums, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directives has just ended.

Taking part in the conference's work were party workers and leaders of the mass media from a number of krays and oblasts of the RSFSR, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Turkmenia, and representatives of political organs from the USSR Armed Forces and scientific establishments.

A report on the urgent tasks of ideological work under modern conditions was delivered by L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

G.P. Razumovskiy, first secretary of Krasnodar Kraykom, spoke in his speech about the work experience of the kray party organization on implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The seminar was addressed by V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; A.N. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; secretaries of party committees; workers in the mass media; and scientists.

Ways of enhancing the effectiveness of ideological and political education work and improving its forms and methods were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to questions of the patriotic and international education of working people and the molding in Soviet people of class intolerance toward bourgeois ideology.

The seminar-conference participants met with workers' collectives from industrial and agricultural enterprises, familiarized themselves with the practice of the political education work pursued by the Krasnodar Kray party organizations, and exchanged experience during section sessions.

INITIAL RESULTS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT REVIEWED

Dyunin Praises Success

LD262257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] At a regular meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, there was discussion of the preliminary results of the economic experiment. At the microphone is Viktor Mikhaylovich Dyunin, deputy editor in chief of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, with our commentary.

Modern-day industry has its own first commandment: precise and strict observance of the delivery contract. This commandment corresponds to the strategy for obtaining a high end result. Ministry to ministry, enterprise to enterprise, works to works, for the whole range of goods that are the subject of a contract, and precisely at the specified time. In this, every interruption is fraught with problems, as they say. It rebounds like a bad echo down the whole producer-consumer chain. The Revda Ferrous Metal Processing Works in Sverdlovsk Oblast systematically frustrated the plan for deliveries of rolled bronze to the Kazan Teplokontrol [head control] Association because of the shortage of certain materials. Springs for manometers should have been made from this rolled metal. The price of a spring is four kopecks, but without the spring there can be no manometer, and a manometer costs over four rubles. Last year, because of these paltry parts, the Kazan workers were unable to send 500,000 manometers to customers. The products of excavator, machine-building and mechanical apparatus works did not leave the storehouse. Imagine the cost of goods that were not produced due to delivery failure of just one tiny item.

Now imagine the overall picture. On the eve of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, industry as a whole failed to carry out the plan for deliveries by more than five percent.

This means thousands of products were awaited and not received. It must be said that the most energetic measures were taken to rectify the situation, measures relating to the improvement of the balance of planning and raising the material responsibility of the producer. Particular attention is paid to the fulfillment of contractual obligations in the wide-scale economic experiment. For 7 months of the current year, the level of contractual obligation fulfillment has risen to almost 99 percent. In this, the highest indicators were achieved by enterprises and sectors of industry where the economic experiment is being implemented. I will repeat: We have achieved 99 percent fulfillment of the plan for deliveries. There remains one, but this is a difficult and big percent. It is still being caused by interruptions in the work of adjacent sectors. The achievement of a 100 percent delivery discipline is one of the most important goals of the national economy.

Voznesenskiy on Results

LD262025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast: Commentary by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] As reported already, not long ago the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed the preliminary results of the economic experiment aimed at extending economic self-management and stepping up the accountability of enterprises for the outcome of their work.

What is the objective of the experiment now being conducted? Its purpose is to seek out and perfect an economic mechanism that would facilitate maximum production efficiency, such as the achievement of higher results with comparatively smaller outlays.

The outcome from the first 7 months of work by the enterprises in the five ministries involved indicates that the main directions of work organization were chosen correctly. There has been a noticeable improvement in the indices for marketing output in contract deliveries, for the growth of labor productivity, for lowering the cost per ruble of goods output, and other indices. This progress is noticeable in comparison with last year's results and with the standard of work in the industry as a whole -- which has also gone up noticeably in the meantime -- as well as in comparison with the degree of over-fulfilling the planned tasks. What are we to do now, in light of the first positive outcome from the experiment?

First, we must immediately begin to prepare the collectives of enterprises and all management links in more than 20 other all-union and republican ministries, among them the machine-tool building, ferrous metallurgy, food and light industries, and the consumer services, for the new work system. To indicate the scale of this task, I shall note that, together with the enterprises already participating in the experiment, these enterprises produce over 15 percent of our total industrial output. In particular, the preparatory work includes the timely conclusion of contracts for deliveries, organizational rearrangements, the study of the principles of the experiment and mastery of the experience gathered from work teams to ministries. In a word, I may say that at present far from all associations and ministries have brought their management activities in full correspondence with the letter or the spirit of the experiment, and often persist in their old style of management, safeguarding the petty interests of their enterprises.

The second direction of preparatory work is to specify and perfect the conditions for the experiment. Some of these conditions have already proved to be insufficiently effective. This means that there is a need to consistently strengthen the system of financial autonomy and intensify the impact of the economic mechanism for speeding up scientific-technical progress and for the fuller use of every resource. It is also important to more fully account for the specific nature of each industry.

The third direction is, in my view, to develop the social aspect of the experiment to the extent possible. In particular, this requires that in practice a link should be made between the principles of the experiment and the postulates of the law on labor collectives, and the party line for further expanding socialist democratism, first in the sphere of labor and production. In this way -- and in this way only -- can the social boosters for economic growth be switched on to full capacity. Thus it becomes obvious that the planned methods to perfect the economic mechanism can and must be used even more fully and effectively. To achieve this, we shall have to carry out -- and continually carry out -- in the collectives of enterprises and associations, the ministries and central economic departments, the local party and economic bodies -- frankly, an enormous amount of work -- seeking out production reserves, raising the whole level of economic work and linking it more closely to the creative utilization of possibilities opened by the experiment.

UZBEK PARTY DISCUSSES PRODUCTION DEFICIENCY

GF231812 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The Kashka Darya Oblast in Uzbekistan is blessed with adequate production resources. Taking this into consideration, it can achieve [words indistinct]. However, the people are not properly benefitting from existing resources.

This question was discussed at a meeting of the Kashka Darya Oblast party and soviet aktivs and leaders of industrial factories, establishments, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

The meeting discussed ways the oblast workers are fulfilling their high obligations related to the jubilee year. Comrade (?Gaipov), first secretary of the Kashka Darya Oblast party committee, read a report.

Speakers at the meeting examined the deficiency that has emerged in the economic field in Kashka Darya Oblast and confirmed that the [word indistinct] considered during the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the oblast party committee plenum (?have not been fulfilled). The many needs of industrial and agricultural production have not been met.

The participants in the meeting attached great importance to preparations made for the harvesting campaign. The speakers also pointed to the important work required in the industrial, construction, transport, trade, and [word indistinct] fields and stressed that the Kashka Darya Oblast workers deem it their most important duty to fulfill all stipulated plan targets and their obligations in an honorable way and mark the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party in a fitting manner.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

BRIEFS

UKRAINE ATOMIC POWER PLANTS -- The Chernobyl Atomic Power Station has produced 100 billion kilowatt-hours of electric current since the day it was put into operation. The first block of the station went on line in September 1977. The station's four blocks of 1 million kilowatts each are now operating at planned capacity. The station is continuing to expand. Two more 1 million-kilowatt blocks are under construction. Before the end of the current 5-year period, new blocks will be added to the Zaporozhye, the South Ukrainian, and the Rovno atomic power stations. Peaceful atomic energy is now cheaper than that of conventional thermal stations. The atomic power stations operating in the republic have made it possible to save more than 60 million tons of coal. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 22 Aug 84 AU]

FUTURE ENERGY SUPPLY SOURCES -- Moscow 24 Aug (TASS) -- Atomic power stations with reactors on fast neutrons will be the main suppliers of electricity in the USSR in the not-too-distant future. Academician Vladimir Kirillin says that industrial reactors of this type have been built in the USSR and others are planned. He believes that industrial devices of the Tokamak type will appear at the edge of the 20th-21st centuries. There is the magneto-hydrodynamic method (MHD) which provides for direct transformation of thermal energy into electricity and is capable of increasing the working life of thermal stations from 40 to 60 percent. Construction has begun of the world's first industrial MHD-power unit with a capacity of 500,000 kw operating on natural gas. Research on such devices which can operate on coal is also in progress. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1003 GMT 24 Aug 84 LD]

UZBEK EXCAVATORS -- The Tashkent excavators factory has fulfilled orders by foreign countries. A consegnment of the most up-to-date excavators has been exported to Hungary, Afghanistan, and Cuba. These excavators can be operated on marshlands and sandy regions. Their quality and durability are well known in foreign countries. Over 30 countries are importing excavators from Tashkent. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Aug 84 GF]

KARELIA DAM -- The first concrete has been laid in the foundations of the dam of the Krivoporozhskaya GES in Karelia. The station will be the largest in Karelia and will have a capacity of 180,000 kw. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 22 Aug 84 LD]

LATVIAN MINISTER ON ADVANTAGES OF PRIVATE FARMS

LD232226 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Riga August 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Peteris Manko:

The Madona region in Soviet Latvia, specialising in meat and milk animal husbandry, had recently started to supply juices and canned vegetables and fruits to city residents. A workshop to process vegetables and fruits set up there was built with the money of collective and state-owned farms in the region. Raw materials are supplied from farmers' personal small-holdings.

Starting this year, the republic's government allowed collective and state farms to include surplus produce of local farmers into the plans of their sales to the state.

Although all-round development of public agriculture remains the basis of the USSR's agrarian policy, it is uneconomical to disregard possibilities offered by small-holdings, Latvia's Agriculture Minister Anton Bril has told the TASS correspondent. "At present, personal small-holdings give about 10 per cent of all meat produced in the republic and up to 15 per cent of all milk. While bread, potatoes, and other staple crops are fully produced from public-owned fields, cumin, grey pea, and black ash berry, indispensable for the national Latvian cuisine, are grown in personal gardens."

Having received an additional source of increasing deliveries to the state, collective and state farms have become more interested in developing small-holdings. Land plots are allocated to every farmer's family, and are near their homes, too. The farmers receive feed, fertilizer, and machines on easy terms from collective farms and the state. Zootechnical and veterinary services for personal holdings have been organised.

"This policy," Anton Bril stressed, "is undoubtedly economical: Land plots of personal holdings occupy about 200,000 hectares in Latvia. Besides, this helps maintain the peasants' traditions of an economical attitude towards land."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS FEED PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM241403 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by Veterinary Specialist M. Glinka: "Feed Needs To Be Counted"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports: As of 20 August, sown and natural grasses in the country had been cut on 74.7 million hectares. Hay procurement amounted to 55.6 million metric tons, which represents 75 percent of the plan. The haylage stored amounted to 61.1 million metric tons, which is 94 percent of the plan. Some 43.9 million metric tons of straw, chaff, and other coarse feeds had been laid in. Some 40.5 million metric tons of ready silage had been produced. The production of arificially dehydrated succulent feeds amounted to 5.4 million metric tons.

The late summer and fall are generous with the gifts of fields and meadows. This period also offers considerable opportunities to supplement the feed stocks. Second crop grasses, and even third and fourth crop grasses in the south of the country, are almost ready. This year's after-grass promises to yield no less green bulk than the first crop. Corn has reached the harvesting stage in many places, and its laying down for silage has begun. Potato lifting, including feed potatoes, is not too far off. Harvesting time is also approaching for root crops.

The fields provide considerable amounts of coarse feeds after the grain crops have been harvested. All in all, there is every reason to expect a considerable supplement to feed stocks. In many places these stocks are inadequate. This is how feed procurement is progressing in the union republic farms:

	Procurement as percentage of plan			Stocks in quintals of feed units per head of livestock (excluding hogs and poultry)
	hay	haylage	silage	
RSFSR	73	88	18	7.3
Ukraine	84	79	11	6.8
Belorussia	89	130	30	10.4
Uzbekistan	48	96	2	6.1
Kazakhstan	77	93	2	7.6
Georgia	36	114	14	6.2
Azerbaijan	80	110	14	11.0
Lithuania	107	132	57	13.4
Moldavia	78	119	0.5	8.2
Latvia	106	108	37	10.6
Kirghizia	56	127	8	6.5
Tajikistan	66	128	30	8.4
Armenia	64	91	27	8.4
Turkmenistan	73	117	27	7.5
Estonia	77	105	64	10.1

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania and Latvia have fulfilled their hay procurement plans. Farms in most union republics; all oblasts in the RSFSR's Northwestern Region, the Dagestan, North Osetian, and Udmurt ASSR's, and the Altay and Krasnodar Krays; Arkhangelsk, Kaluga, Lipetsk, Rostov, Perm Novosibirsk, Tomsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts; and many other oblasts have coped with their targets for laying in haylage. Silage stocks are being built up fast by the farms in Estonia and in Kalinin, Kostroma, Lipetsk, Saratov, Orenburg, and Sakhalin Oblasts. I would like to especially mention the labor heroism of Amur Oblast's feed procurers who, under the most difficult of conditions created by the raging elements, have already fulfilled -- among the first in the RSFSR to do so -- the plans for accumulating a stock of both hay and haylage.

A good example of sound economic approach to the work in hand has been set by Latvia's agricultural workers. The results of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz competition in haycutting there are analyzed not only in terms of hay laid in, but also -- and mainly -- in terms of fulfilling the plan for grass feed accumulation expressed in terms of feed units.

The very same principle has been applied in Vologda Oblast, not only to grass feeds but to all feed. The situation regarding the fulfillment of targets for the laying in of reliable feed stocks has become clear.

For example, Kaduyskiy Rayon's farms have fulfilled the silage procurement plan; the Vozhegodskiy and Nikolskiy Rayon farms, the haylage procurement plan; and the Kirillovskiy Rayon farms, the grass meal procurement plan, and, yet, they are among the very last in the information report. Chagodoshchenskiy Rayon, on the other hand, having failed to fulfill the target for a single type of feed, but having managed to organize the procurement of all types at a sufficiently fast pace, occupies the third place of honor in the oblast. The first place is occupied by Tarnogskiy Rayon. The accounting of procured feeds is organized just as accurately in Maritime Kray, the Tatar ASSR, and in Bryansk, Irkutsk and other oblasts.

The feed must be accounted for. While orienting the rural workers and the workers from patronal enterprises and organizations in the cities toward utilizing all the reserves to supplement the stocks of feed, it is necessary to show concern that everything that has been stored is taken into account and handed over to responsible persons for safekeeping. Of course, the calculation based on nutrients provided per head of livestock offers the most accurate information on the feed situation and, therefore, the possi bility to implement operational measures to correct the situation if necessary. Such a calculation shows that matters are not going well everywhere. While, for example, many rayons in Kalinin, Novgorod, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts have already stocked 9, 12, and even more quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock, the amount in Chita Oblast is less than 5.

But units are different. At present, and in most cases, they are calculated according to abstract statistical data, which do not always correspond with the actual nutritional value of feeds. The following example shows what this may lead to. Instances have come to light in Tuva ASSR that farms storing silage have reported this feed as haylage and thus doubled its nutritional value. Everything appeared to be in order in terms of feed units while the livestock in the stock units was starving. Last year the average nutritional value per kilogram of haylage in the RSFSR was only 0.24 feed units against the norm of 0.35 feed units. Last year's mistakes are being repeated this year in some places. For example, many rayons in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and in Tyumen and Alma-Ata Oblasts are storing high moisture bulk as "haylage." The improved quality of feeds is a vast and far from utilized reserve. It has been calculated that if all the feed in the country is procured at top standard, the total accumulation of nutrients will increase by almost 20 percent!

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS MID-AUGUST WEATHER, CROPS

PM241419 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Aug 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cool weather prevailed over the European part of the USSR in the second 10 days of August. The average air temperature over the 10 days in most regions was 2-4 degrees below the long-term average. Frost occurred in many places. The average air temperature over the 10 days in southern Belorussia, eastern Ukraine, the extreme south of the Central Chernozem Zone, northern Rostov Oblast, and most of the Volga and Ural Regions was close to the long-term average.

The shoots of winter crops sown in the first 10 days of August have appeared in most oblasts of the Northern, Northwestern, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Regions and in the northern Central region, and their condition is good.

Corn is at the waxy ripeness stage in Krasnodar Kray, Crimean Oblast, and in the south of Rostov, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Kherson, Nikolayev, and Odessa Oblasts, as well as in the areas of Kirovograd, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, and Voronezh Oblasts sown with early crops. Cob flowering continues in the Western Ukraine. The root growth in sugar beets exceeded 50 grams during the 10 days.

The weather remained cool in the Transcaucasus Region. The growth of cotton bolls continues in Azerbaijan. By 20 August their average count per bush was 13.

Warm weather prevailed in Siberia's agricultural regions and in Kazakhstan's northern oblasts. The average air temperature over the 10 days in most regions was 2-4 degrees above the long-term average, while it was close to this average in the south of Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, Irkutsk Oblast, and the Transbaykal Region. The corn in Northern Kazakhstan and the south of Western Siberia is tasseling and flowering. The formation and growth of potato tubers continues.

The best time for sowing winter crops in Western Siberia falls in the first half of August. Over the last 10 days, conditions in the north of Tyumen, Omsk, and Novosibirsk Oblasts and in most rayons of Tomsk and Kemerovo Oblasts were favorable for the appearance of shoots and the further growth of winter crops. The warm weather has accelerated the growth of grain crops; their grains have entered the stage of waxy ripeness in Tyumen Oblast, most of Omsk Oblast, the southwestern Novosibirsk Oblast, individual southern rayons in Tomsk Oblast, the steppe and forest-steppe rayons in Kemerovo Oblast, and most of Altay Kray's rayons.

The weather in the Far East remained moderately warm with heavy downpours of rain. The weather in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan's southern oblasts remained hot and dry, thus favoring the growth and opening of cotton bolls.

NEW POTATO-GROWING METHOD SUCCEEDS IN BELORUSSIA

LD260219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Summary] Report from the Belorussian Potato, Fruit, and Vegetable Cultivation Research Institute in Samokhvalovichi: An official says that 16 varieties of potatoes are grown on 360,000 hectares in the republic. A new potato-growing method, designed to yield 250-300 quintals per hectare with a labor input of approximately 1 man-hour, is now being introduced in the republic. Even last year, which was unfavorable, all farms that adopted the method obtained yields of about 200 quintals per hectare. Fertilizers increase potato yield by 70 and even 100 percent in Belorussia. At least 70 tons of organic fertilizer are needed per hectare, and as far as mineral fertilizer is concerned, it is applied according to the individual variety of potato.

During this 5-year plan, another method is being developed with a target yield of 300-350 quintals per hectare and a labor input of 0.8-0.9 man-hours. The method is being tested experimentally this year, and will be tested in commercial conditions next year. It has been found that potatoes can be cultivated in the same fields for 2 years running: Organic fertilizer is applied in the first year, but not in the second, the advantage being that the soil is then not packed hard by tractor wheels.

Current use of potatoes for sowing is running at around 4.3-4.9 tons per hectare, but studies show that the use of smaller potatoes for planting leads to savings in potatoes without a drop in yield.

SOFIA: USSR FARM MACHINERY MINISTER INTERVIEWED

AU210901 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA) -- The cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria in the tractor and agricultural machinery industry is of long-standing traditions and develops to meet the strategic requirement of agriculture's intensification by means of complex mechanisation. This is the assessment given by Mr. Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, the U.S.S.R. minister of tractor and agricultural machinery industry, in an interview carried in today's issue of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO paper.

Mr. A. Yezhevskiy underlines that this cooperation is developing along the lines mapped out at the Moscow summit conference of the CMEA countries. The U.S.S.R. helped Bulgaria develop modern agricultural machine building and at present she supplies the Soviet Union with 15 types of tractors and other machines, electronic systems and devices. Under the long-term cooperation program Bulgaria specialises in the manufacture of class 1.4 wheeled tractors of special design, rotary cultivators, seedling transplanters, self-propelled harvesters, tobacco processing and harvesting machines, chemical solutions units, electronic devices. Soviet and Bulgarian specialists have adapted the combines to be used in the harvesting of cereals, sunflower and soybean crops. A grape-harvesting combine is also being designed. A self-propelled harvester with the original energy set KPS-5G was jointly constructed, which is very efficient in the swath harvesting of cereals and vetch crops. Specialists are successfully cooperating in the development of electronic devices for the agricultural machines.

Minister Yezhevskiy emphasizes that the two countries have already advanced to a higher level of specialization: They expand their production cooperation, as the countries specialise in the manufacture of completing units and parts. This tendency will persist during the next five-year plan period, when the manufacture will be mastered of new class 1.4 tractors, of the efficient energy units for self-propelled windrow harvesters, of a number of machines for fruit growing, market gardening, tobacco-growing, viticulture. The Bulgarian deliveries for the U.S.S.R. of electronic and hydraulic equipment for tractors and other agricultural machines will be diversified and increased in volume. Thus, the exchange of branch production will grow by at least two times.

The Soviet minister stresses that particular attention will be paid in the future to the introduction of industrial robots and manipulators in the enterprises of the branch. The cooperation will be deepened in the development of microprocessor devices and the most up-to-date hydraulic equipment for the agricultural machinery.

COMBINE SHORTAGE AFFECTS KAZAKHSTAN HARVESTING

LD260758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Summary] "In the absolute majority of the rayons of northern and western Kazakhstan, the harvest is well under way, SELSKAYA ZHIZN reports. Unfortunately, however, old problems continue to afflict the harvest in some places. Avantygayskiy Rayon was the first to begin harvesting in Turgay Oblast, but when the time came to bring the combines out into the fields, only half of them were ready. Moreover, of those, only a third began harvesting." Three other rayons failed to bring all the combines out in time due to a shortage of agricultural mechanizers.

EKRAN TV SATELLITE LAUNCHED ON 4 AUGUST

PM261501 IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- Another telecasting satellite Ekran was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday in accordance with the program for further development of telecasting systems using artificial satellites. The satellite has relay equipment that ensures transmission of Central television programs in the decimeter waveband to the network of collective-use receivers.

The Ekran satellite is in close to a stationary circular orbit with the initial parameters as follows: Distance from the earth's surface -- 35,580 kilometers, orbital period -- 23 hours 45 minutes, and orbital inclination -- 0.4 degrees. The apparatus installed on board the Ekran satellite is functioning normally.

The Ekran satellite has the international registration index Statsionar-T. The satellite's television apparatus will be operated in accordance with the planned program.

CARGO SPACECRAFT SEPARATES FROM MANNED COMPLEX

LD261802 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reported from the Mission Control Centre:

The automatic cargo spacecraft "Progress-23" was undocked from the manner complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11" at 20 hours 13 minutes Moscow time today after the programme of the joint flight had been completed. The undocking and departure of the spacecraft have been controlled by the Mission Control Centre and the crew.

All the planned operations -- unloading, refueling of the main engine of the station, repumping of drinking water have been fully implemented during the joint flight. Two corrections of the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex have been implemented with the use of the engine of the transport ship.

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov completed the 200th day of the work on board the station "Salyut-7".

Medical checks and geophysical experiments were made under the programme today.

The reaction of the cardio-vascular system of the cosmonauts to the imitation of hydrostatic pressure created by means of the vacuum suit "Chibis" was assessed during medical checks.

Under the programme of the studies of the earth's natural resources and of the environment, the crew made a series of observations and photography of separate areas of the Soviet Union's territory by means of hand-held cameras and spectrometres.

The onboard systems of the manned complex and the automatic transport ship are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.